Proceedings

OF THE

Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

SEPTEMBER 1918

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PART I

Statistics of Exports and Imports.

No. G. 4729-42 / P. P. 66-18-17

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 3rd September 1918.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Order No. G. 2714-26—P. P. 66-18-1, dated the 6th August 1918, directing the location of *Ookads* on all the frontier roads leading outside the State, for watching against unauthorised exports of food grains from the State, etc., the following subsidiary instructions are issued for securing correct statistics of exports and imports of all articles or commodities going out or coming into the State by road:—

(1) For the collection of statistics referred to above, a register will be maintained in each *Ookad* in the appended form, in which entries will be made as the consignments pass through the *Ookad*. A separate register will be maintained for each month. At the end of the month, the register will be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner who will collect the registers pertaining to all the *Ookads* in the district and transmit them in original to the Director of Civil Supplies within the 15th of the succeeding month, after assuring himself that all the registers due have been received.

(2) The Director of Civil Supplies will submit a consolidated report to Government once a quarter, of the total exports and imports by road as a supplement to the returns of railborne traffic.

(3) The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to print and supply the requisite number of forms to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on indents received from them.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices in Mysore.
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Government Press.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
The Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture.

Register of Exports and Imports of all articles passing through the.....Ookad in the.....Taluk.

Export							Import						
Date	Serial No	Article	No. of carts	Total quantity in maunds or pallas in consignment	Export		Date	Serial No.	Article	No. of carts	Total quantity in maunds or pallas in consignment	Import	
					From	To						From	To

Exd.—C. R.

Graves of British Military Officers and Subordinates in Civil Employ.

No. G. 5400-7 / P. P. 96-18-2

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 13th September 1918.

FROM

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER, ESQ., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

... .

Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Sir,

I am directed to request that, in consultation with the Ecclesiastical authorities in your district, this office may kindly be furnished with a statement in the annexed Form A, showing the particulars of graves of British Military Officers and Subordinates *in Civil employ* and not borne on the strength of the garrison of India, who have died during the period from the 4th August 1914 to the end of March 1918 and have been buried in your district.

2. I am also to request that particulars in regard to the graves of those, who have been buried since 31st March 1918 or may hereafter be buried during the continuance of the present war in your district may kindly be furnished in the Form B on the 15th of every month following that to which the return relates.

3. The first report may however be sent before the 25th instant.

4. It is requested that the statements be submitted promptly the matter being treated urgent.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obdient Servant,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE A.

Return showing all burials of British Military Officers and Subordinates in Civil Employ which have taken place in the..... .....between the 4th August 1914 and 31st March 1918.

Serial No.	Unit and appointment	Regimental rank	Number	Name (Surname followed by Christian name in full)	Date of death	Date of burial	Station in which buried	Cemetery in which buried and exact location of grave in that cemetery	No. of grave	Whether grave marked with a cross or other monument fully inscribed	Authority having charge of cemetery

ANNEXURE B.

Return showing burials of British Military Officers and Subordinates in Civil Employ which have taken place in the..... ... .between..... ... .and..... ... .

Unit and appointment	Regimental rank number	Name (Surname followed by Christian name in full)	Date of death	Date of burial	Station in which buried	Cemetery in which buried and exact location of grave in that cemetery	Number of grave	Whether grave marked with a cross or other monument fully inscribed	Authority having charge of the cemetery

No. G. 4757-61—Mily. 285-16-3, dated 4th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. G. 170546—Mily. 147-15-3, dated 23rd June 1916, appointing a Committee to consider certain questions relating to the future administration of the Amrut Mahal Department and submit a report.

Letter No. 2287, dated 10th May 1917, from the President of the Committee forwarding the following resolutions of the Committee —

(1) that the Committee recognise the absolute necessity of having a whole-time officer for the management of Amrut Mahal kavals and herds and are of opinion that that officer must be of the rank and status of a Gazetted Officer;

(2) that in the interests of both the Amrut Mahal Department and Kunigal Stud Farm it is necessary to have a separate officer for each of them,

(3) that the perquisites of the servegars and their subordinates be abolished as their enjoyment exercises a demoralizing influence on the public;

(*a*) that the privilege of allowing the servegars to graze their "gose" along with Government cattle be withdrawn altogether;

(*b*) that the system of recovering "terige" fees through the servegars be discontinued, that the terige lands be delimited and demarcated, that the right of the villagers to graze their cattle herein be sold annually by auction by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent and that the protective staff be adequately increased for conserving the grass in the Amrut Mahal kavals;

(*c*) that the right of grazing the stubble be sold annually by auction by the Amrut Mahal Department,

(*d*) that the system of assigning to each kavalgar about 15 to 20 acres of Talab kavals be also abolished;

(4) that Amrut Mahal herds be maintained at their present strength

(5) that the sole control of the Amrut Mahal kavals be vested in the Amrut Mahal Superintendent as heretofore:

(6) that the revision of the cattle establishment at an annual extra cost of Rs. 34,698 as proposed by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent be recommended for sanction with the modification that instead of having 32 Nazams, the number of graziers may be increased by 32, their services being utilised for cooking food for graziers in charge of Amrut Mahal herds:

(7) that an aggregate extent of 127,363 acres of land in the various Amrut Mahal kavals be relinquished.

Letter No. 1025, dated 21st November 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, recommending that Annagudda kaval in the Tarikere Taluk measuring 2,458 acres and 26 guntas which has been included in the area proposed to be relinquished in favour of the Revenue Department may be retained for the Amrut Mahal Department till the end of the war.

Letter No. 1677, dated 15th February 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, proposing that Bangalore be made the Headquarters of the Amrut Mahal Superintendent.

Order No. G. 4757-61—Mily. 235-16-3, dated 4th September 1918.

Government agree generally with the proposals of the Committee about the relinquishment of a portion of the kaval lands and the demarcation of Terige lands and the sale of the right to graze in the kavals. They accordingly direct that an extent of 124,903 acres, 35 guntas out of the Amrut Mahal kavals as shown in the accompanying list be made over to the Revenue Department. The Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department, should make efficient and adequate arrangements to select the actual portions of the kavals to be transferred to the Revenue Department with as little delay as possible and should actively co-operate with the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of Survey in the measures necessary to demarcate the areas, subdivide the lands and make them available for cultivation. He should in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner fix a date by which this transfer will be effected and report the same to Government.

No. G. 4757-61—Mily. 235-16-3, dated 4th September 1918.

2. Similar steps should be taken to demarcate the 'terige' lands also without delay. The right of grazing village cattle on such lands should be sold annually by auction by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent.

3. A report of the progress made in these matters should be submitted to Government once a quarter by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent and the Revenue Commissioner.

4. Orders on the other recommendations of the Committee are reserved. The Chief Commandant is requested to obtain and furnish to Government with his own remarks before the end of June next the views of the present Amrut Mahal Superintendent on these points in the light of the experience he may have gained by then.

5. The recommendation of the Chief Commandant to retain the Annegudda kaval in the possession of the Amrut Mahal Department till the close of the present war is also approved.

6. Government are not in favour of changing the headquarters of the Amrut Mahal Superintendent from Mysore to Bangalore as proposed by the Chief Commandant.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 4757-61—Mily. 285-16-3, dated 4th September 1918.

List of kavals in the possession of the Amrut Mahal Department

Taluk	Name of kaval	Present extent		Extent proposed to be handed over to the Revenue Department		Balance in possession of the Department		Remarks
		A	g	A	g	A	g	
Magadi	Sunkighatta	441				441		
Do	Hulkalmayasandra	229	25			229	25	
	Baganagere	417	39			417	39	
Challakere	Purusarampura	1,799	36	800		1 099	36	
	Chowloor	2,222	26	978	26	1,244		
	Gosikere	1,967	26	1,000		1 244		
	Sanekere	668	37			668	37	
	Kalkaval	1,638	14	2,338		2 900	14	
	Varavu	11,012	32	5,000		6 012	32	
	Gowrisamudra	2,781	33	781		2 000	33	
	Madur and Jajur	1,756	26	2,756		2,000	26	
	Pagadalbande	1,426	1	526		900	1	
	Belagere	2,568	20	568		2 000	20	
	Hosakunte or Badavanhalli.	5,295	27	3,295		2,000	27	
	Khodapura	1,024	37	224		800	37	
	Woolvarti	6,049	9	1,549	9	4,500		
	Hirikerenaikanahalli	7,115				7,115		
	Kongenahalli	1,334	10	1,334	10			
	Kunikethippe	3,250	2	1,500		1,750	2	
	Yagatetore or Bommankunte	960	36	960	36			
	Bekalgere	1 953	30	600	30	1,353		
Holalkere	Rumagiri	3 379	21	500		2 871	21	
	Vanukemardi	1,660	15			1,660	15	
	Talukattey	1,412	34			1 412	11	
	Harogittiyere	2,227	8			2 227	8	
	Ranganadurga	4,898	14	1,000		3, 898	14	
	Gunderi	1,468				1,468		
	Chicky imaganut	1,263	28			1 263	28	
	Kadurgudda	2,406	97	406	97	2,000		
	Arehalli including Mallapura	704	26	54	26	650		
	Chickajaju	542	23	250		292	23	
Hosdurga	Yaradaguddadasandra	643	22			643	22	
	Nirgunda	1,646	2			1,646	2	
	Kyadigere	1,954	14			1,954	14	
	Devaputra	877	18			877	18	
	Ballalasamudra	1,948	24			1,948	24	
	Kynodukere	1,861	23			1,861	23	
	Kongavallitore	1,689	29	500	29	1,189		
Chitaldrug	Iyyenahalli	2 260				2,260		
	Singapura	3 717		817		2,900		
Arkalgud	Gobbu	718	20			718	20	
	Kortagere	1,523	20			1,523	20	
	Kanave	1 144	34			1,144	34	
	Kutakamutti	786	16			783	16	
	Ankanaikanhalli	125		*125				Resigned in Dec 1915
	Magge	1,197	9			1,197	9	
Belur ..	Honnenahalli	2,419	20			2,419	20	
	Rasigudda	3,260	36			3 260	36	
	Kallahalli	1,028	32			1,028	32	
	Mudigudda	984	6	984	6			
	Kallihore	1,142	2			1,142	2	
Channarayapatna	Yerehore	1,400	3			1,400	3	
	Madalgere	1,528	16			1,528	16	
	Doddere	1,935	27			1,935	27	
	Rayasandra	2,726	34			2,726	34	
	Bidare	2,944	18			2 944	18	
	Kurikaval	1 491	23			1,491	23	
	Gungaramale	381	32	381	32			
	Mudibetta	905	22	905	22			
	Nallur Kaggali	219	25			219	25	
	Muddenahalli	1,018	6	1,018	6			
Hassan	Munjenahalli	5,047	20			5,047	20	
	Kataya	926	21			926	21	
	Koravangala	2,309	31			2, 09	31	
	Tirumaladevara Gudda	4,143	15	1,000		3,143	15	
	Idahalla	10,063	7	10 053	7			
	Anchihalli	354	28			354	28	
	Nanjedevai agudda	549	9			549	9	
	Honavanahalli	433	26	..		133	26	
	Karekerebore	903				903		
	Seegegudda	2,735	23			2,735	23	
	Karle	961	31			961	31	
	Hasavinabetta	665				665		
	Somanahalli	3,475	39	1,000		2,475	39	
	Ramedevanahalla	2,850	8			3,850	8	
Hole-Narsipur	Kalenahalli	1,638	14			1,638	14	
	Galipura	1,556				1,556		
	Kallodebore	600				600		
	Kallahalli and Cowdasandra.	2,126	38			2,126	38	
Arsikere	Rangapur	14,934	14	5,000		9,934	14	
	Mudodi	80				80		
	Matighatta and Nilgiri	5,910	21			5,910	21	
	Attigudda	1,270	15			1,270	15	
	Butchenahalli ..	1,290	1			1,290	1	
	Habbanaghatta .	486	14			486	14	
Chikmagalur	Jakkere	493	33			493	33	
	Iyanakere and Kamenahalli	10,018	13	7,018	13	3,000		
	Turchegudda	10,705	27	8,705	27	2,000		
	Bikanahalli	898	39			898	39	
	Lakmanahalli	1,345	34	1,345	34			

No. G. 4757-61—Mily. 235-16-3, dated 4th September 1918.

List of kavals in the possession of the Amrut Mahal Department—*contd.*

Taluk	Name of kaval	Present extent		Extent proposed to be handed over to the Revenue Department		Balance in the possession of the Department		Remarks
		A	G	A	G	A	G	
Kadur	Tandrehalu	2,511	24			2,511	24	
	Yemmedoddi	16,224	24	13,224	24	3,000		
	Yakkalagere	671	31		...	671	31	
	Birur	1,715	31			1,715	31	
	Kanakatte	1,068	25			1,068	25	
	Allikere	5,176	33	2,000		3,176	16	
	Yagatetore	1,429	24			1,429	24	
	Basur	2,269	38			2,269	38	
	Bilavala	1,559	39			1,559	39	
	Kanchalli	1,935	16			1,935	16	
	Taggihalli	989	28	989	28			
	Devanur	190	7			190	7	
	Hirenellur	179	23			179	23	
Tarikere	Sayenayak	361	1			361	1	
	Baggavalli	678	32			678	32	
	Periyatatayanakere	651	11			651	11	
	Santebbba	115	32			115	32	
	Lingadahalli	950	12			950	12	
	Yenne Gudda	2,158	26	2,158	26			To be retained in Amrut Mahal Department.
	Mudanahalli	613	31	314	31			
	Sivane	1,150	29			1,150	29	
	Bukkambudi	1,050	29			1,050	29	
Hunsur	Satyadala	816	16	316	16	500		
	Hejjuroor	80	6			80	6	
	Gobli	256	22			289	22	
	Hasuvinakaval	1,900	22	1,060	22			
	Seggekere	661	1			661	1	
	Rasinarti	565	21	365	21	200		
	Chambal	1,817	29	1,817	29			
	Avatevkangadda	1,167	18	1,167	18			
	Munoondi	1,115	35	1,115	35			
	Hunagodu	1,941	20			1,941	20	
	Tarikal	1,203	27			1,203	27	
	Tavareykatte	91	36	91	36			
	Hodaleykatte	562	15			562	15	
	Mayur	626	11			626	11	
Krishnarajpet	Appanahalli	180	19			180	19	
	Budahalli	178	37			178	37	
	Ballenahalli	70	2			70	2	
	Bellibetta	6,707	36	4,503	12	1,203	24	
Yedatore	Marahalli	263	2	263	2			
	Kurukaval	1,072	29			1,072	29	
	Malchattey	257	27			257	27	
Nagamangala	Dadaga	268				268		
	Kelagere	108	26			108	26	
	Mutsandra	70	12			70	12	
Hegaddevankote	Padukote	1,603	10			1,603	10	
Hunsur	Panjahalli	1,063				1,063		
Channagiri	Kulenur	1,117	28			1,117	28	
	Sulekere	5,452	33			5,452	33	
	Mohadinpur	1,916	15	1,916	15			
	Rudrapura	902	19			902	19	
	Hirikuruburahalli	370	24			370	24	
	Yekkigunda	169	9			169	9	
	Bhyrapura	171	27			171	27	
Chiknayakanhalli	Halamalledevaru Nadalu	1,521	17	4,000		2,521	17	
	Marahalli	5,535	8			5,535	8	
Gubbi	Sargehalli	67	29			67	29	
	Chengavikere	90	3			90	3	
	Bikkegudda	1,517	11			1,517	11	
	Bastikatte	737	23			737	23	
	Gubbikere	969	19			969	19	
	Bidarevaju	1,293	18			1,293	18	
	Chitanahallikere	847	38			847	38	
	Chitnahallgadde	331				331		
	Yare kaval	1,196	22			1,196	22	
	Kadabadakere	1,853	21	1,853	21			
	Mannemari	5,794	10			5,794	10	
	Mukanahallipatna	252		252				
	Kallurgadde	81				81		
	Hindasagere	1,911	27	400		1,511	27	
	Biderehalla	2,177	5	300		2,177	5	
	Kadabadagida	1,366	19			1,366	19	
	Nagegowdanabyala	1,871	9			1,871	9	
	Sampigehasavapur	1,712	...	500		1,212	...	
Kunigal	Devambudi	286				286		
	Madure	2,161	17	2,161	17			
	Rangasamudra	2,546	39	2,546	39			
	Nadamavanpur	318	6			318	6	
Maddagiri	Medageshi	1,121	7	1,121	7			
	Badavanahalli	8,639	18	5,000	...	3,639	18	
	Bhasmangi	1,818	33	818	33	1,000		
	Mallanaikanhalli	1,005		1,005				
Sira	Mudagere	7,171	3	3,000		4,171	3	
	Chickasandra	4,921	13	921	3	4,000	10	
Tiptur	Biderammanagudi	2,856	25	300		2,556	25	
	Chowdaiapura	5,316	36	2,000		3,316	36	
	Horamane	268	33			268	33	
	Ankasandra	517	8	517	8			
	Halkurke	1,086	22	500		586	22	
	Punadakattey	370	32			370	32	

No. G. 4757-61—Mily. 235-16-3, dated 4th September 1918.

List of kavals in the possession of the Amrut Mahal Department—*concld.*

Taluk	Name of kaval	Present extent		Extent proposed to be handed over to the Revenue Department		Balance in possession of the Department		Remarks
		A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	
Tiptur	Kunakenahalli	3,361	22	.	.	3,361	22	
	Bajagur	511	13	.	.	511	13	
	Honge topu . ..	103	36	.	.	103	36	
	Lakkihalli .	770	19	.	..	770	19	
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk, Tumkur ...	Eachanoor	571	6	..	..	571	6	
	Damikunpura .. .	951	31	951	31	..	..	
	Gantapura	462	37	162	37	300	..	
	Kottihalli . ..	548	12	.	..	548	12	
	Puradakatte	1,071	23	.	.	1,071	24	
	Kumbalkere	98	25	..		98	25	
	Kuradagere	1,675	35	500	..	1,175	35	
	Gulur Bore	2,929	2	800	..	2,129	2	
	Todagere	466	23	..	.	466	23	
	Bisalahalli	1,253	39	600	..	653	39	
	Ballakere	761	16			761	16	
	Mallesandra	325	1	..	..	325	1	
	Total ...	395,062	11	127,363	11	267,699	..	

ABSTRACT.

No	Name of District	No	Present area		Area proposed to be resigned		Area that will be retained for Government cattle		Remarks
			A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	
1	Bangalore .. .	3	1,086	24		..	1,086	24	
2	Shimoga	7	10,460	33	1,946	13	8,514	20	
3	Kadur	27	70,418	36	36,065	25	34,353	11	
4	Mysore	26	31,102	5	13,965	21	17,136	24	
5	Chitaldrug	37	96,291	23	26,630	9	69,661	20	
6	Hassan	15	91,109	16	20,343	33	70,765	23	
7	Tumkur	53	91,590	34	28 111	36	63,178	38	
	Total ..	198	395,062	11	127,363	11	267,699	...	

No. G. 4904-5—Mily. 125-17-2, dated 5th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 3559, dated the 5th October 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, proposing a revision of the scale of travelling allowance of the several ranks of the Army given in Appendix "F" of the Mysore Service Regulations, and suggesting that as in the case of the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments the rates of journeys within and outside the Mysore State may be the same in the Imperial Service Transport Corps and that owing to the prevailing high prices of food stuffs the rates of daily allowance of all the units may be raised by 50 per cent in the case of journeys outside the State during the continuance of the present war.

Order No. G. 4904-5—Mily. 125-17-2, dated 5th September 1918.

In view of the fact that the establishments of all the Regiments have been revised since the scale of travelling allowances for the Army given in Appendix "F" of the Mysore Service Regulations was fixed, Government are pleased to sanction, with effect from the 13th August 1918, the revision of the scale of travelling allowances proposed by the Chief Commandant with certain modifications as shown under "revised scale" in the appendix to this order.

2. Necessary addenda and corrigenda will be issued to the Mysore Service Regulations.

3. The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, is requested to raise separately, if necessary, the question of increasing the daily allowance for journeys outside the State during the continuance of the present war which is independent of the question of the permanent provision of the scale of travelling allowances.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government (through Financial Secretariat.)
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Encl—. C. R.

No. G. 4904-5—Mily. 125-17-2, dated 5th September 1918.

APPENDIX.

Rank	Present scale of travelling allowance			Revised scale of Travelling Allowance		
	Railway fare	Daily batta	Mileage	Railway fare	Daily batta	Mileage
MYSORE IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY AND MYSORE HORSE.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Commandant	Double I	4 0 0	0 8 0	Double I	4 0 0	0 8 0
Squadron Commanders, and Troop Commander Risaldars	Double II	1 8 0	0 4 0	Double II	2 0 0	0 6 0
Jamadars	do	1 4 0	0 4 0	do	1 4 0	0 4 0
Veterinarian	do	1 4 0	.....	do	1 4 0	0 4 0
Assistant Veterinarian (I. S. L.)	do	1 4 0	.....	do	1 4 0	0 4 0
Regimental Dafadar Major	Double III	0 8 0	0 4 0	Double III	0 8 0	0 3 0
Squadron Dafadar Major	do	0 8 0	0 1 0	do	0 8 0	0 3 0
Squadron Quartermaster Dafadar	do	0 8 0	0 4 0	do	0 8 0	0 3 0
Dafadars	do	0 8 0	0 4 0	do	0 6 0	0 2 0
Trumpet Major	do	0 8 0	0 4 0	do	0 6 0	0 2 0
Farrier Major	do	0 8 0	0 4 0	do	0 6 0	0 2 0
Lance Dafadar	Single III	0 4 0	0 1 0	Single III	0 4 0	0 1 0
Sowar, Trumpeter, Farrier	do	0 4 0	0 1 0	do	0 1 0	0 1 0
Chief Veterinary Officer	.....	.....	.....	Double II	2 0 0	0 6 0
INFANTRY.						
Commandant	Double II	1 4 0	0 4 0	Single I & Single II.	2 0 0	0 6 0
Subedar	do	1 4 0	0 4 0	Double II	1 4 0	0 4 0
Jamadar	Single II	0 8 0	0 1 0	Single II & Single III.	0 8 0	0 3 0
Havildars	Single III	0 4 0	0 1 0	Doble III	0 4 0	0 2 0
Lance Havildar	do	0 4 0	0 1 0	do	0 4 0	0 2 0
Naiks	do	0 4 0	0 1 0	do	0 4 0	0 2 0
Lance Naiks	do	0 2 0	0 1 0	Single III	0 2 0	0 1 0
Sepoy	do	0 2 0	0 1 0	do	0 2 0	0 1 0
Drummer and Fifer	do	0 2 0	0 1 0	do	0 2 0	0 1 0
THE MYSORE IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS.						
Commandant	Double I	4 0 0	0 8 0	Double I	3 0 0	0 6 0
Division Commander	Double II	1 0 0	0 4 0	Double II	1 4 0	0 4 0
Subedar	.....	.....	.....	do	1 0 0	0 4 0
Veterinarian	Single II	1 4 0	.....	do	1 4 0	0 4 0
Jamadar	do	0 8 0	0 2 0*	do	0 12 0	0 3 0
Farrier Major	Double III	0 5 0 0 12 0	0 3 0*	Double III	0 6 0	0 2 0
Dafadar Major	Single III	0 5 0 0 6 0	0 1 6*	do	0 6 0	0 2 0
Farrier Dafadar	.....	.....	.....	do	0 4 0	0 2 0
Saluistry Dafadar	.....	.....	.....	do	0 4 0	0 2 0
Division Dafadar Major	Single III	0 5 0 0 6 0	0 1 6*	do	0 4 0	0 2 0
Division Quartermaster Dafadar	do	0 5 0 0 6 0	0 1 0*	do	0 4 0	0 2 0
Dafadar	do	0 5 0 0 4 0	0 1 0*	do	0 4 0	0 2 0
Lance Dafadar	do	0 5 0 0 3 0	0 1 0*	Single III	0 3 0	0 2 0
Salustry	do	0 3 0 0 6 0	0 1 0*	do	0 3 0	0 2 0
Farrier	do	0 3 0	0 1 0*	do	0 2 0	0 1
Trumpeter	do	0 3 0 0 2 0	0 1 0*	do	0 2 0	0 1
Saddler	do	0 3 0	.....	do	0 2 0	0 1
Weighman	do	0 3 0	.....	do	0 2 0	0 1 0
Driver	do	0 3 0 0 2 0	0 1 0*	do	0 2 0	0 1 0

* Only for **journeys outside the State.**

Grant of an Annuity.

No. G. 5508-9—Mily. 301-17-5, dated 14th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. G. 12687-8—Mily. 301-17-3, dated 16th March 1918, stating that Meritorious Service Medals awarded by the Government of India to the non-commissioned officers and men of Imperial Service Troops carry no annuity with them.

Letter No. 9514, dated 23rd April 1918, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, requesting sanction to the grant by the Mysore Government of an annuity of Rs. 25 to the recipients of the medal in deserving cases.

Order No. G. 5508-9—Mily. 301-17-5, dated 14th September 1918.

The proposal is sanctioned provided that only those who have put in eighteen years' service free from conviction by court-martial and have not had more than five red ink entries in their defaulter sheets will be eligible for the annuity.

The annuity will cease—

(1) on the promotion of the recipient to the grade of Jemadar,
(2) on his reduction to the ranks,
(3) on his transfer to the pension establishment, or
(4) if he is guilty of grave misconduct or is convicted by a criminal court of any serious offence.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller through the Financial Secretariat.

Exd—K. P. S.

Assistant Director of Recruitment.

No. G. 6507-67—Mily. 48-18-4, dated 28th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read-

Government Order No. G. 764-818—Mily. 413-17-4, dated the 15th July 1818, sanctioning among other things the creation of the appointment of three Divisional Recruiting Officers for Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Divisions and the appointment of Mr. F. S. Raghavachar as the Divisional Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.

2. Letter No. 90, dated the 24th July 1918, from the Director of Recruitment in Mysore, soliciting sanction to the alteration of the designation of Mr. F. S. Raghavachar into "Assistant Director of Recruitment" as the existing nomenclature is likely to give rise to confusion owing to there being a Divisional Recruiting Officer at Bangalore. appointed by the British Military Authorities.

3. Letter No. 141, dated the 6th August 1918, from the Secretary, Central Recruitment Committee, forwarding copy of resolution No. 12 passed at the meeting of the Central Recruitment Committee on the 23rd July 1918 to the effect that the designation "Divisional Recruiting Officer" may be changed into "Assistant Director of Recruitment" and soliciting sanction therefor.

4. Letter No. 296, dated the 10th September 1918, from the Secretary, Central Recruitment Committee forwarding copy of resolution No. 2 passed by the Central Recruitment Committee at its 13th Meeting to restrict the change of designation of "Divisional Recruiting Officer" to "Assistant Director of Recruitment" in the case of the officer at Bangalore only, and soliciting the sanction of Government therefor.

Order No. G. 6507-67— Mily 48-18-4, dated 28th September 1918.

Sanctioned. The "Divisional Recruiting Officer" at Bangalore, will in future be styled "Assistant Director of Recruitment, Bangalore."

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Secretary, Recruitment and Publicity Board in Mysore.
The Director of Recruitment in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Financial Secretary to Government.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Superintendent, Government Stationery.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Other Heads of Departments.

Exd.—G. W. B.

No. G. 5137-57—Med. 90-16-18, dated 10th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. 12681-94—Med. 130-13-2, dated the 15th June 1914 directing that the rents realised from Medical Subordinates for quarters provided to them should be credited to the Public Works Department.

2. Paragraph 2 of Government Proceedings No. 9454-8—Med. 175-12-2, dated the 29th May 1913, reserving for consideration the question of exempting midwives in the State from payment of rent for Government quarters occupied by them

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 73, dated the 7th August 1918, from the Senior Surgeon, furnishing details as to the number of midwives employed for State Institutions and for the services of the Local Boards and Municipalities and submitting a statement of places where quarters are provided for midwives and the opinions of the District and Municipal Boards as to, making such quarters rent free.

Order No. G. 5137-57—Med. 90-16-18, dated 10th September 1918.

Government observe that quarters are at present provided for midwives only in a few places and accepting the recommendation of the local bodies and the Senior Surgeon in the matter, direct that these quarters be allowed to them free of rent in future.

2. The payment of Municipal taxes and other charges for these quarters will be regulated by paragraph 2 of Government Proceedings No. 5623-63—Ml. 252-12-9, dated 31st January 1913.

3. In this connection Government desire to impress on local bodies the necessity for providing quarters for midwives close to the Hospitals wherever they do not now exist.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and communication to the Presidents of the Municipal Councils and Boards.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The Chief Engineer.
The Comptroller to Government of Mysore.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.

Exd—C. R.

Rules regarding the duties of the District Sanitary Officers.

No. G. 4927-36—San. 24-17-9, dated 5th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. 5113-63—San. 86-13-35, dated the 8th February 1917, requesting the Sanitary Commissioner to submit, in consultation with the Senior Surgeon, for the approval of Government, rules defining the powers and duties of the District Sanitary Officers, both full-time and ex-officio and their relation to the local Revenue and Municipal officers.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 16-10, dated the 4th December 1917, from the Sanitary Commissioner, submitting draft rules as called for in the order read above.

3. Letter No. G. C. 531-5, dated the 4th July 1918, from the Senior Surgeon, stating that the rules may be issued and that all communications to the Sanitary Commissioner should issue from the Deputy Commissioner and not direct from the District Sanitary Officer through the Deputy Commissioner.

Order No. G. 4927-36—San. 24-17-9, dated 5th September 1918.

The rules proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner as also the procedure suggested by the Senior Surgeon in regard to correspondence between the District Sanitary Officers and the Sanitary Commissioner are approved. A copy of the rules is appended to this order.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd—C. R.

No. G. 4927-36—San. 24-17-9, dated 5th September 1918.

RULES DEFINING THE DUTIES OF DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICERS, BOTH FULL-TIME AND EX-OFFICIO.

1. The duties of District Sanitary Officers are chiefly the supervision of vaccination and sanitation in their districts. The following items of sanitary work should among others, claim the special attention of the District Sanitary Officer. Sanitation of schools, malaria, epidemic prophylaxes; the completion of the cadre of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors; watching the progress of the working of compulsory Vaccination Regulation and suggesting the extension of the compulsory system into areas into which it has still to be introduced; suggesting measures relating to town or village improvement, water-supply, drainage, etc.

2. The District Sanitary Officer should lose no opportunity of examining the work of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, whether employed in a Municipality or a taluk and report thereon to the Deputy Commissioner and the President of the District, or Municipal Boards.

3. It will be the duty of the District Sanitary Officer to personally verify as many vaccinated cases as possible in the area he inspects, with reference to the returns submitted by the Vaccinator. The results of such verification will be noted in the weekly diaries of the District Sanitary Officer. At the end of the year, a statement showing the results of verifications during the year should be submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner along with the annual Vaccination report for the District.

4. The District Sanitary Officer should give full particulars in his weekly diaries as to the number of vaccinated cases verified by him, the percentage it bears to the total number reported to have been vaccinated, the number of cases found successful with percentage to total cases inspected and any discrepancies detected in the returns as revealed by the actual inspection on the spot.

4. (*a*) In places where dispensaries are stationed and vaccination is attended to by the local medical subordinate, the District Sanitary officer should scrutinize the registers to see whether a list of protected children is maintained up-to-date for the area and whether, with reference to this list, the progress of vaccination has been satisfactory.

5. The District Sanitary Officer should, on receipt of news of the outbreak of an epidemic disease, forthwith proceed to the affected area and personally adopt or supervise the adoption of such preventive measures as may be necessary, himself remaining in a Central place in the affected area for a reasonable number of days. Should the District Sanitary Officer happen to be at Headquarters when intimation of the outbreak of the epidemic is received and can conveniently interview the Deputy Commissioner, he should do so and suggest the course of action to be taken and obtain orders as to the facilities that he may require for successfully combating the epidemic. On arrival at the place, the District Sanitary Officer should submit a daily report of the progress of the measures being adopted by him to the Deputy Commissioner as well as to the Sanitary Commissioner.

6. The District Sanitary Officer should draw up every month a programme of tour for the month following in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner. He should submit his tour programme for each month to the Deputy Commissioner before the 20th of the preceding month and adopt such modifications as may be directed.

6. (*a*) The following are a few of the most important items of work that should claim the attention of the District Sanitary Officer in connection with the prevention of the spread of epedimics.

Plague.—Inoculation, selection of camping grounds, supervising the alignment of huts, providing facilities for camping out, medical aid to patients and disinfection, etc.

Cholera.—Determination of infected sources of water supply, hankinisation, providing temporary wells, conservation of uninfected sources of water supply, and medical aid.

Small-Pox.—Concentration of vaccination work in the affected area

7. He should keep a diary showing the places visited and action taken by him and should send it weekly to the Deputy Commissioner who will return it to him with his remarks for needful action and. transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner. Any special reports relating to Sanitary Inspection which the District Sanitary Officer may desire to send up should be forwarded to the President of the Municipal or Local Board concerned, a copy being at the same time sent to the Sanitary Commissioner.

8. In the case of *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officers, the tour programmes should be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner for information.

The diary shall be in form No. 1 (appended).

No. G. 4927-36—San. 24-17-9, dated 5th September 1918.

9. The District Sanitary Officer should endeavour to have the Sanitary defects noticed in the course of his inspection remedied by carrying on the necessary correspondence with or through the Deputy Commissioner and President of the District and Municipal Boards. Suggestions made or recommendations for practical action submitted should be individually and not collectively dealt with, the initial communication on each subject being followed up by whatever correspondence may be found subsequently necessary in order to bring the matter to a final issue. The responsibility for developing the sanitary activities in the district, apart from the actual execution of sanitary schemes and programmes, rests primarily with the District Sanitary Officer.

10. In the matter of selection of site for villages, the District Sanitary Officer is expected to so arrange his tours as to attend to this work not as a duty by itself but, if possible, in conjunction with other work. The occasions on which he is required to furnish his opinion in the matter of selection of sites, are detailed in Government Order No 6623-34—Sanv. 94-12-7, dated 1st March 1913.

11. The District Sanitary Officer should avail himself of the occasions of Jatras to deliver popular lectures on communal, domestic and personal hygiene including the subjects of epidemic diseases whenever he can conveniently do so without prejudice to more important work in the district. It will be part of his work to bring home to the people a knowledge of sanitary matters and for this purpose he should lose no opportunity of delivering public lectures on health subjects Intimation of the lectures should be given to the Revenue authorities, who will help in bringing the people together to hear lectures.

12. In the following paragraphs the nature of work to be done by a District Sanitary Officer, in respect of the villages in the area in his charge is outlined

13. The District Sanitary Officer on inspecting a village should first of all endeavour to find out how far the rules prescribed by Government under the Village Sanitation Regulation I of 1898 to regulate the conservancy, to provide for protection of the water-supply and in other respects to improve the Sanitation of the village are in progress, and should submit in as concise a form as possible for the information and orders of the Deputy Commissioner a list of defects that have come to his notice during his inspection in regard to which immediate practical action is possible or desirable under the Village Sanitation Regulation.

14. He should inspect the Birth and Death Register and satisfy himself by personal enquiry on the spot of the accuracy of the entries made therein. In case he finds that any births or deaths are omitted, he should cause the omission to be supplied and at the same time furnish a correction slip to the Amildar of the Taluk as well as to the Deputy Commissioner's Office. He should invariably note whether the rule regarding the retention of the birth and death register in the village is strictly followed.

15. Where Village Improvement Committees have been formed, the District Sanitary Officer should endeavour to get into touch with their work and help their deliberations with his suggestions and advice He should also whenever possible, avail himself of the influence of the Improvement Committee to address the villagers either on the village or of a group of villages, on matters relating to the prevention of epidemics and the improvement of rural sanitation.

16. One of the most important duties of the District Sanitary Officer is to ascertain from available statistics and by local enquiry the precise health condition of a town or village and in case of a marked prevalence of particular diseases in any village to determine, as far as possible, the causes that underlie it. The facts gathered should be systematically noted in a register kept for the purpose, so that in course of time useful data may accumulate on which proposals for the Sanitary requirements of particular areas in the District might be based.

17. In all his dealings with the local authorities, the District Sanitary Officer should bear in mind that apart from stimulating local initiative by persuasion, his duties are purely of an advisory character and that all orders to the executive should emanate from the head of the Sanitary Administration in the District, *viz.*, the Deputy Commissioner and President of the District and Municipal Boards.

No. G. 4927-36—San. 24-17-9, dated 5th September 1918.

FORM No. 1.

(Para 8 of revised draft rules)

Daily Report of the measures carried out by the District Sanitary Officer.....
District in connection with the Epidemic of Plague at.....on.....

Name of Village	Name of Taluk	Date of receipt of report of the outbreak of epidemic (State what epidemic)	Date and time of arrival at the infected place	Whether the Deputy Commissioner's instructions were obtained	Summary of the measures adopted during the days	Date and time of departure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

dated

FORM No. 2.

(Para 6 of revised draft rules)

Programme of Work to be done by the District Sanitary Officer... .....District for the Month of.....191 .

Taluk	Village number	Name of Union, village hamlet or other place to be visited	Probable date of visit	Probable date of departure	Distance from Headquarters	Distance from last village visited	Date of last visit	Purpose of visit	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

dated

FORM No. 3.

Diary of the District Sanitary Officer, for the week ending.....191 .

Date	Name of place visited	Population	Distance from Headquarters	Distance from last place visited	Date of last visit	Nature of work done	General remarks as to Sanitation, Vaccination, registration and epidmics, if any prevailing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

N.B.—(1) It should be distinctly understood that this diary is merely a synopsis of personal work done and not a report on which action in regard to Sanitary defects brought to notice can be expected to be taken in higher offices. On such matters an independent reference in each case should be made to the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) Verbose descriptions should not find a place in this diary. Only the nature of work done supported by facts and figures wherever necessary should be entered. Where similar work is done in several villages, such villages, may be grouped, for purposes of a common entry, in column 7.

dated

Rules to regulate the allotment of funds to promote the sanitary improvements in towns and villages.

No. G. 5321-44—San. 47-17-6, dated 12th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

The rules for regulating the work of the Central Sanitary Board printed as Appendix C to Government Order No. 5113-63—San. 86-13-35, dated 8th February 1917, relating to the re-organisation of the Sanitary Department.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 127-7, dated 4th May 1918, from the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government, submitting draft rules to regulate the allotment of funds by Central Sanitary Board to promote sanitary improvements in towns and villages.

Order No. G. 5321-44—San. 47-17-6, dated 12th September 1918.

Government have been allotting funds every year for sanitary improvements in the State and have constituted a Central Sanitary Board for the purpose of advising local bodies and other agencies employed in all important schemes for sanitary improvement. But owing to a want of definiteness as to the class of improvements for which the allotments may be used and to insufficient co-ordination between the Central Sanitary Board and the various Sanitary Agencies above adverted to, these amounts have not been always employed fully or to the best advantage. Government therefore consider that rules on these points are necessary to facilitate a fuller and more systematic utilisation of the allotment from State Funds for sanitary improvements and are accordingly pleased to approve, with slight modifications, the rules proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner in regard to the classes of work for which the allotment may be used and the timely preparation of programmes of work which may receive help therefrom. The rules so modified are appended to this order.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Municipal and District Boards.
The President, Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.

Exd.—K. P. S.

No. G. 5321-44—San. 47-17-6, dated 12th September 1918.

Rules to regulate the allotment of funds by the Central Sanitary Board towards improvements of sanitation in towns and villages.

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1. Allotments from out of the sanctioned grant may be made for the following classes of sanitary works:—

(*a*) Provision or protection from contamination of water supplies in Municipalities.
(*b*) Drainage systems in Municipalities.
(*c*) Formation of town extensions.
(*d*) Construction of model sanitary houses of approved designs in selected areas.
(*e*) Construction of Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.
(*f*) Conducting scientific malarial surveys and adoption of preventive measures against malaria, and
(*g*) generally, for any other improvements recommended by officers of the Sanitary Department, and approved by the Central Sanitary Board.

2. Early in January, each year, the Secretary, Central Sanitary Board, shall frame proposals for consideration by the Board for the allotment of the State grant for the coming year to various local bodies with reference to the recommendations of the Board as to sanitary improvements falling under the above classes made to these local bodies and to Government, and to the Registrar of schemes prescribed in Appendix (C) to Government Proceedings No. 5113-63—San. 86-13-35, dated 8th February 1917. The State grant for the purpose of this rule will be taken as the average of the grants made during the preceding three years.

3. Before the 15th January each year the Presidents of the District and Municipal Boards will furnish the Sanitary Commissioner with a statement showing in detail the works falling under any of the classses indicated in rule 1 for which provision is proposed to be made in the Municipal and District Board budget for the ensuing financial year, with explanatory notes as to the grounds for considering the works to be of an urgent nature. The lists shall be in two parts, one showing the works proposed to be carried out by the local bodies themselves and the other those proposed to be entrusted to the State Public Works Department. The statement should also show the amount of grant-in-aid, if any, required by the local bodies in respect of each work to supplement their resources in order to be able to carry out the sanitary works resolved upon by them. When a grant-in-aid is asked for, the application should invariably be supported by a statement of income and expenditure in the local area, with full reasons explaining the necessity for a grant-in-aid.

4. On receipt in the Sanitary Commissioner's Office, the lists will be scrutinised with reference to the proposals framed under rule 2 and placed before the Central Sanitary Board, with a memorandum showing the variations between the works proposed to be budgetted and those previously listed in the Sanitary Commissioner's Office as requiring attention. In deciding what works should have priority over others the expectation of particular work tending to restrict the incidence, as revealed by the recorded health statistics, of epidemic or other preventable diseases should form a most important consideration. The resolution of the Central Sanitary Board as to the approval by them or otherwise of the items proposed by the local bodies the new items of work considered necessary and the extent of financial help the Board are prepared to recommend, will be communicated by the Secretary to the Local Bodies concerned not later than the end of February every year, a copy of the solution being at the same time submitted to Government for information.

5. As soon as the State budget is provisionally passed by Government, a meeting of the Central Sanitary Board will be convened by the Sanitary Commissioner to consider the allotments that may be made out of the State grant for sanitary improvements. Such meeting may preferably be held during the Birthday week in Mysore, when the President may invite all or any of the Deputy Commissioners as well as selected District Sanitary Officers to be present, with a view to obtain from them practical suggestions in regard to the details of allotments. The Sanitary Commissioner will furnish to Government not later than the 30th June copies of the approved lists of allotments for sanction and communication to the Comptroller as well as to the Presidents of the District and Municipal Boards concerned.

6. The necessary funds as far as possible to the extent of the allotment recommended by the Board and available from the final budget allotment under the head of sanitary improvements will be placed at the disposal of the local bodies when the works are taken in hand and funds are applied for.

No. G. 5321-44—SAN. 47-17-6, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

7. As a rule no proposal for allotment can receive consideration unless the following conditions are fulfilled :—

(1) The local body concerned should have definitely resolved to carry out the work.

(2) The details of procedure, including the consideration and acceptance of plans and estimates should have reached a stage at which the work can fairly be expected to be put on hand during the ensuing year.

(3) The local body should be prepared to meet not less than 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the work out of its own revenues.

8. The State grant for sanitary improvements should never be drawn upon for payment towards the cost of sanitary works that the local body is expected, or is able, to provide for out of its own normal income; nor, except in special cases of financial inability, should the limit of contribution exceed one-half of the total estimated cost of the work.

9. Once a grant is allotted, the expenditure thereof will be governed by rules appertaining to procedure and agency, in the same manner as if the grant formed part of the general funds of the local body. Provided that, in case the grant remains unspent or only partially spent at the close of the year, the whole or the remaining part of it shall lapse to Government and shall not be utilised again except with the renewed approval of Government on a recommendation of the Board.

No. G. 6583-95—Cts. 213-17-18, dated 28th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Chief Secretary's letter No. J. 4642-9—Cts. 213-17-2, dated 14th May 1918, to the District Magistrate of Districts, calling for information regarding taluks where Benches of Honorary Magistrates may be established and for proposals for the constitution of such Benches.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. J. C. 802—17-18, dated 14—15th August 1918, from the District Magistrate of Shimoga District recommending that Benches of Magistrates may be established temporarily for a year at the marginally noted stations.

1. Kumsi
2. Channagiri
3. Honnali
4. Shikarpur
5. Sagar
6. Tirthahalli
7. Sorab
8. Kallurkatte

Order No. G. 6583-95—Cts. 213-17-18, dated 28th September 1918.

Government are pleased to sanction the constitution of Benches of Honorary Magistrates tentatively for a year from the 1st November 1918 in the places recommended by the District Magistrate of Shimoga District.

2. Government agree with the proposal of the District Magistrate and are pleased to direct that for the present, the Judicial Munshies of the Taluk offices or the Sub-Taluk offices shall be attached to the respective Bench Magistrates' Courts in addition to their work under the Amildar or Deputy Amildar Magistrate.

3. The rules laid down in Government Proceedings No. J. 3215—Cts. 202-07-5, dated the 19th April 1909, as amended in Government Proceedings No. J. 3721-9—Cts. 45-13, dated the 19th June 1914, for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates in the State shall guide the newly constituted Courts for the present.

4. The District Magistrate is requested to arrange for the holding of the Courts in a room in the Taluk Cutcherry.

5. The Superintendent, Government Press and Stationery Depot is requested to supply on indent sent through the respective District Magistrate the necessary printed forms, registers and articles of stationery for the use of these Courts.

6. A notification will issue appointing Honorary Magistrates for the eight stations and investing them with necessary powers.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The District Magistrate of Shimoga.
The District Magistrates of other Districts.
The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Press and Stationery.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

Bxd.—G. W. B.

No. 4663—Pris. 35-17-8, dated 2nd September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 4663—Pris. 35-17-8, dated 2nd September 1918.

The Government have had under consideration the question of the treatment of recovered criminal lunatics detained in an asylum or in a jail.

2. The Government consider in the first place that a distinction should be made between (1) persons found to have committed an act while insane which would have been an offence but for such insanity and (2) convicted criminals who have become insane while in jail. The former are not criminals and should not be confined in jail. The Government are also of opinion that a jail is not a suitable place for a convalescent from insanity to whichever class he belongs. They have accordingly decided to adopt the following principles in disposing of cases of recovered lunatics reported for orders under Sections 466, 471, 474 and 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and under Section 20 of the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, I of 1916.—

RECOVERED CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

These will be divided into two classes.

Class I.—Persons found to have committed an act while insane which would have been an offence but for such insanity.

Class II.—Convicted criminals who have become insane after such conviction.

CLASS I.

Persons belonging to this class should ordinarily spend a period of three years' probation in the asylum free from all signs of insanity. After the expiry of the first year of such probation the recovered lunatic may be allowed certain privileges; he may be put in charge of working groups of civil insanes, allowed to supervise work in the kitchen, wash-houses and the like, and permitted to occupy a room by himself outside the criminal enclosure. Should no signs of insanity be observed during the three years of probation, the recovered lunatic will ordinarily be released if such release is recommended by the official visitors. Security should, if possible, be taken when a recovered lunatic of this class is released.

Note.—If the act committed by a lunatic of this class was not against the person, or, if so, was only trivial, and if his mental attitude was not at any time aggressive, he may generally be treated as if he were a non-criminal lunatic. Such a lunatic need not be detained for three years after recovery. In passing orders on such cases the Government will be guided by the recommendations of the official visitors.

CLASS II.

In the case of persons belonging to this class each individual case will be dealt with on its merits. A remand to jail to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence will be reserved only for persons who have still a considerable period to serve, and even then only when there is no probability of such remand bringing on a return of insanity.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore.

End.—C.R.

New Travellers' Bungalow at Mysore.

No. G. 4625-27—G. M. 16-18-2, dated 2nd September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 4625-27—G. M. 16-18-2, dated 2nd September 1918.

In view of the fact that visitors to Mysore who put up in the new travellers' bungalow, Mysore, which is becoming popular, are put to great difficulty in hiring decent conveyances and that there is little chance of private enterprise stepping in to supply this want, Government are of opinion that some single horse tongas or Victorias may be maintained there for being hired out and are accordingly pleased to direct that two single horse tongas similar to those used in Poona be got built at the Mysore Government Carriage Factory attached to the Stables and two well trained horses purchased from the Imperial Service Transport Corps for the purpose at Rs. 250 each. These two conveyances will, for the present, be kept in the stables of the Government House in charge of the Jamedar of the Government Stables under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Government House, or in the Stables attached to the new travellers' bungalow itself.

2. The Superintendent of the Government Stables is requested to arrange for the deputation to Poona of an intelligent man from the Workshop to bring sketches of the tonga used in that place.

3. Government are further pleased to direct that the following rates of hire be levied and tickets issued by the Superintendent of Government House to hirers on receipt of the prescribed fees:—

Rs. 1-8-0 for every three hours or fraction thereof between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.
Rs. 2-0-0 for every three hours or fraction thereof between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

4. The Superintendent, Government Stables, will arrange to remit the collections to the Treasury punctually once a week.

5. As it is estimated that the cost of maintenance of the two tongas and the two ponies would amount to Rs. 60 per month, a provision of Rs. 720 should be made in the future budgets of the new travellers' bungalow, the cost for the current year, including the initial non-recurring charges, being met by reappropriation from the allotment made in the budget of the Government House.

6. The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja is requested to be so good as to furnish for the information of Government a report on the working of this arrangement at the end of one year.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government (through Financial Secretary).
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops

Exd—C.R.

No. G. 5718-68—G. M. 80-18-1, DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Official Memoranda Nos. G. 2974-3023—G. M. 211-16-1, and G. 2369-419—G. M. 253-17-1, dated 30th August 1916 and 22nd August 1917, respectively, issuing instructions in regard to the action to be taken on the tour notes of the Dewan.

Order No. G. 5718-68—G. M. 80-18-1, dated 18th September 1918.

In continuation of the instructions conveyed in the papers read above regarding the method of dealing with questions included in the tour notes issued by the Dewan, the following further instructions are issued:—

(1) Along with the tour notes of the Dewan and the Members of Council issued from time to time, the General and Revenue Secretariat will prepare and send a statement of the more important subjects included in the tour notes, classified by Departments;

(2) The half-yearly progress report called for in the Official Memoranda read above should be submitted by the officers held responsible in the statement and, should deal only with subjects included therein;

The instructions conveyed in para 6 (*a*) of the Memoranda are modified to this extent;

(3) The responsibility for action on subjects not included in the statement will devolve on the local officers concerned;

(4) Progress reports should be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government by the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments concerned.

(5) The instructions contained in this and the Memoranda read above will be applicable to the tour notes of the Members of Council also.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretaries to Government.

Exd.—C.R.

No. G. 5999-6051—G. M. 121-17-245, DATED 23RD SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Para 5 of Government Order No. G. 5481-530—G. P. 24-15-87, dated 1st November 1916, directing Heads of Departments to submit a report to Government about the beginning of May 1918 as to how the arrangement of entrusting the Stationery Depot with the supply of Typewriting ribbons of reliable brands to Public Departments has worked.

2. Replies received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, and the Heads of Departments in the matter.

Order No. G. 5999-6051—G. M. 121-17-245, dated 23rd September 1918.

In view of the general consensus of opinion that the present arrangement has worked satisfactorily, Government are pleased to direct that the arrangement be continued until further orders.

2. The Superintendent, Government Stationery, is requested to see that ribbons of good quality to suit the different types of approved typewriters are stocked and supplied in time to indenting officers.

3. Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to intimate their needs in good time to the Superintendent, Government Stationery.

4. The cost of the ribbons purchased by the Stationery Depot for distribution among the various offices of the State indenting for them will be met by a proportionate reduction from the contingent grant of these offices.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Officiating Superintendent, Government Stationery.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—K. P. S.

Gradation List.

No. G. 6411-55—G. M. 202-16-48, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Government Order No. G. 5495-535—G. M. 139-13-14, dated 21st January 1914, directing the submission of type written copies of schedules of establishments of the several departments pending the issue of orders on the proposals of the Superintendent, Government Press for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of type to enable him to print these lists.

Order No. G. 6411-55—G. M. 202-16-48, dated 27th September 1918.

As orders have been passed in Government Order No. G. 4183-5—G. P. 37-15-4, dated 21st September 1916, sanctioning the purchase by the Superintendent, Government Press of the necessary machinery required for the printing of gradation lists and other work, Heads of Departments are requested to arrange in future for the timely preparation and publication of the gradation lists of officials borne on the various establishments under their control, in accordance with the revised form prescribed in Official Memorandum No. G. 6732-81—G. M. 139-13-83, dated 25th November 1916.

The number of printed copies of each of such lists to be forwarded to the Financial Secretary and the Government will continue to be six as hitherto.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd.—G. W. B.

Monthly Volumes.

No. G. 6327-33 / G. M. 513-17-4

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
dated 26th September 1918.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

To—All the Secretaries to Government.

It is noticed that the monthly volumes of Government Proceedings generally come out nearly two months after the close of the month to which they relate and proceedings often appear in print long after the date on which they purport to issue. The delay is partly due to the various Secretariats delaying the indexing work of the volume, till after the issue of the fourth weekly diary of the month and partly to the Press taking an unduly long time (nearly a month) in printing the indexes and getting up the volumes.

2. To avoid these delays, the following instructions are issued:—

(i) The indexes should in future be prepared and sent to the Chief Secretariat for consolidation not later than three days after the publication of the weekly volume. The Chief Secretariat should consolidate the indexes as they are received and send them to the Press not later than the 20th of the following month.

(ii) Lengthy orders which take a long time to print should be numbered and dated when the "print" order is given, advance typewritten copies (with file and serial numbers only) being sent where the immediate communication of such orders is necessary. Such copies should be marked in red at top "Advance Copy."

(iii) The Press should also see that all matter connected with the weekly and monthly volumes are dealt with expeditiously and that the time limits prescribed are strictly adhered to.

(iv) In no case should the issue of the proceedings volume of a month be delayed longer than the close of the following month.

3. The responsibility for work connected with the proceedings volumes is at present divided; the abstracts are dealt with in the Political Branch and the indexes in the General Records Section. Both the abstracts and the indexes should in future be dealt with in the General Records Section under the direct supervision of the Deputy Registrar who will bring to notice all cases of undue delay.

4. In regard to all other matters the following Memos and Orders already issued will hold good:—

Memo dated 15th August 1906.
G. O. No. G. 1297-1302—G. M. 112-05-10, dated 16th August 1906.
Office Memo No. G. 4520—G. M. 72-07-5, dated 30th January 1908.
G. O. No. G. 4547-52—G. M. 72-07-6, dated 30th January 1908.
G. O. No. G. 12038-87—G. M. 115-16-17, dated 7th March 1917.
G. O. No. G. 1984-90—G. M. 26-18-1, dated 25th July 1918.

"By Order"

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Exd.—C.R.

No. G. 5715-17—Geol. 5-18-12, dated 18th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 341, dated 29th July 1918, from the Officiating Director, Department of Geology, stating that Mr. A. Pitchaiya Naidu is not willing to work the block in the Davangere Taluk over which a prospecting license for mica was sanctioned to him in Government Order No. G. 14707—Geol. 108-17-2, dated 2nd May 1918, and that the licensee requests that the sum of Rs. 120 paid by him on account of deposit and rent may be refunded to him and reporting that the amount of rent, *viz.*, Rs. 20, may be forfeited to Government in addition to the fee of Rs. 10.

Order No. G. 5715-17—Geol. 5-18-12, dated 18th September 1918.

The issue of the license is a mere formality as the contract became complete as soon as the application for the grant of the license was accepted by Government and it was decided to grant the same. Since the licensee now wants to give up the license, Government consider that he may do so only on payment of the rent of Rs. 20 and forfeiture of the fee.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Officiating Director, Department of Geology.
The Comptroller to Government of Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

S. O.

No. 1066-1068—E. A. G. 94-17, DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Letter No. 5083 of the 21st August 1915, from the Chief Electrical Engineer submitting proposals for the periodical inspection of the offices under his control.

2. Letter No. 658, dated the 27th November 1916, from the same officer submitting a copy of the form of the inspection report for the sectional offices of his department.

3 Memo dated the 7th December 1917, from the Comptroller, Mysore Government, submitting a revised form of inspection report for the sectional offices of the Electrical Department.

4. Memos dated the 15th March 1917 and 27th April 1918, from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the subject.

No. 1066-1068—E. A. G. 94-17, DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

ORDER THEREON.—The following arrangements are sanctioned for the periodical inspection of the offices of the Electrical Department:—

No.	Name of office	Inspecting Officer	Period of inspection	To whom the inspection report should be submitted
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chief Electrical Engr's. Office.	Chief Electrical Engineer or his Assistant	Once a year ...	Government, in the Public Works Department
2	Sectional offices ...	Do	Do ...	Do

2. The inspection reports should be drawn up in the forms A. and B. appended hereto.

C. S. BALASUNDRAM IYER,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Chief Electrical Engineer.
The Secretary, Public Works Department
The Comptroller.

End.—C. R

APPENDIX A.

THE MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Memo of questions for the inspection of office of the Chief Electrical Engineer.

1. Name and designation of the inspecting officer.....

2. Duration of inspection ... Date commenced.....
   Date concluded.....

3. Name of officer in charge.....

4. Previous inspection ... Date.....
   Name and designation of officer.....

No.	Questions	Answers
	I. GENERAL.	
1	Is the office accommodation sufficient and suitable ? Are the rooms and premises kept clean ?	
2	Is an attendance register in use ? Is the attendance regular ? Who checks the register daily ?	
3	How many clerks are working in the office and what is the qualification of each ?	
4	Does each official maintain a diary of the work done from day to day.	
5	Does he examine his papers once a week and enter a certificate in his diary as to the number of cases disposed of by him during the week and the arrears on hand ?	
6	Are these diaries regularly examined by the ministerial head of the branch once a week and initialled by him in token of such examination?	
	Service Registers, Lists of Establishments, etc	
7	Is an up-to-date list of the establishment both clerical and menial maintained ?	
8	Is a record of the qualifications and services of the ministerial officers maintained up-to-date ?	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

No.	Questions	Answers
9	Is a service register maintained for every official and posted up-to-date? Are these registers arranged in order and kept in safe custody? Who is in charge of them?	
10	Is an office order book maintained? Are orders of leave, punishment, etc., regularly recorded and given effect to?	
11	Is a register of applications for appointments maintained and are selections made therefrom?	
12	Are all appointments made in accordance with rules pertaining to the department?	
13	Is a character roll maintained for every permanent official?	
	Distribution of Work	
14	Are the bills for salaries of establishment despatched to the Comptroller before actual disbursement?	
15	Are travelling allowance bills with journals submitted in time to the Audit Office and are payments made only after audit?	
16	Is a record of the distribution of work among the several clerks maintained? Is the work assigned to each official sufficient without being excessive?	
17	Does each official maintain a diary and do the entries show sufficient work for each day?	
	Arrear Lists.	
18	Does the head of each section prepare and submit once a month a list of references pending with him as required by Rule 14 of the General Rules of Office Procedure? Are these lists consolidated and is a statement prepared for the whole office by the 5th of the month following?	

APPENDIX A.—*contd.*

No.	Questions	Answers
19	Are section diaries scrutinised carefully by the ministerial head of the office and reminders sent promptly where necessary?	
20	Is a monthly statement of unanswered references called for from subordinate offices and scrutinised before the 15th of the month following? A copy of the latest arrear list may be appended	
	Reports and Returns.	
21	Is a statement of the periodical reports and returns due from the office prepared and maintained up-to-date? Are the due dates, the dates of actual submission and the names of the clerks responsible for their preparation noted therein? Is it scrutinised monthly by the head of the office? *Vide* Rule 6 of the Efficiency Rules.	
22	How many and which returns were overdue at the time of inspection.	
23	Are all disposed of records promptly arranged and recorded in the files concerned?	
	Furniture List.	
24	Is a register of furniture maintained? Are all articles of furniture entered therein together with details as to the cost and date of purchase of each? Is the register verified once every quarter and the result reported to the head of the office? Is a similar list maintained for tents?	
	Stationery and Forms.	
25	In whose custody is the office stationery? Are the **Stock and Issue** registers regularly maintained? Are they submitted monthly for the inspection of the officer in charge? Is a verification by stock-taking done once a year?	
26	Is the issue of stationery in accordance with the **Stationery Rules** and a register maintained for monthly issue of stationery?	

APPENDIX A.—*contd.*

No.	Questions	Answers
27	Who keeps the stock of forms? Where are they kept? Are they neatly arranged? Are all receipts and issues noted in a register?	
28	Is a register of periodical issue of stationery maintained? (*Vide* Rule 36 of the Stationery Rules.)	
	File of Standing Orders.	
29	Is a complete set of all the standing orders of Government maintained? Are circular instructions received from superior authorities maintained in separate files? Are these files complete and up-to-date?	
30	Is a similar file maintained of circulars issued from the office?	
	Library.	
31	In whose charge is the office library and where is it kept?	
32	Is a register maintained for entering books and publications as they are received and is it written up-to-date?	
33	Are all books received into the Library correctly labelled and deposited in their appropriate places?	
34	Are all correction slips inserted in their proper places in the volumes of enactments, rules, etc.?	
35	Are any books issued without a receipt or lent to strangers without the permission of the head of the office?	
36	Is a monthly report of books removed and not returned submitted?	
37	Are cases of loss of or damage to any books reported promptly and orders obtained for their replacement?	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

No.	Questions	Answers
	Tour.	
38	Is a definite programme drawn up and adhered to?	
	II. CORRESPONDENCE REGISTERS	
39	Are the registers of inward and outward correspondence properly maintained with cross references regularly marked?	
40	How many of such registers are maintained? Are a peon book and tappal book maintained?	
41	Are the registers written up neatly? Are the entries concise and clear?	
42	Is there any delay in the typing and despatching of letters? Are all papers despatched invariably on the day they are signed or the following day? A few issues may be examined with reference to the refer book, peon book and tappal book	
43	Is the issue register checked once a month by the ministerial head of the office?	
44	Are all the registers periodically examined by the head of the branch and the ministerial head of the office and signed by them in token of their inspection?	
	III. CASH AND CONTINGENCIES.	
45	Is the cash book properly maintained and posted up-to-date and are all payments supported by proper pay orders?	
46	Verify the cash balance on the date of inspection and note the result.	
47	What are the amounts of imprest held by the several members of the department? Is a proper account of such imprests maintained and submitted for check and recoupment?	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

No.	Questions	Answers
48	Are all contingent charges incurred under proper authority, sanction of Government being obtained wherever necessary ?	
49	Is the expenditure kept within the budget grant ?	
50	Are the detailed contingent bills of each month submitted to the Comptroller with the monthly accounts supported by necessary vouchers ?	
51	Are salary bills prepared with reference to the attendance register, leave register and office order book ? Are drafts of the pay bills maintained ?	
52	Is necessary sanction obtained for drawing the pay or allowances of incumbents of appointments requiring sanction of the higher authorities ?	
53	Are office copies of the travelling allowance bills maintained ?	
54	Are lists of disallowance from salary, travelling allowance and contingent bills promptly disposed of ?	
55	Are pension applications prepared and submitted in time as required by G. O. No. Fl. 7215-55—S. & A. 484-08-1, dated 7th May 1909 ?	
56	How many cases are pending and why ? The last pension quarterly may be reviewed.	
	IV. RECORDS.	
57	The rules (if any) under which the records are arranged may be quoted. (If no such rules exist, the system of arrangement followed subjectwar or chronological, etc., may be briefly explained.)	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

No.	Questions	Answers
58	Are all the records sorted according to the prevailing system? If not what is the quantity of papers remaining to be sorted? What time is necessary to complete their sorting?	
59	In whose charge are the records kept? Are records permitted to be removed without a substitute slip signed by the requisitioning official?	
60	Have rules been framed for regulating the periodical destruction of unserviceable records and have all time-expired papers been eliminated according to such rules?	
	V. REVENUE AND COLLECTIONS	
61	Is a register of demand, collection and balance maintained for the revenue due to the department?	
62	Is prompt action taken for its recovery? What is the amount outstanding for more than three months at the time of inspection? What steps have been taken for its recovery?	
	Stores and Accounts	
63	Are the books and registers posted up-to-date? Does the register of Works show any excess over the sanctioned sub-heads of works: if so, has the same been reported and sanction obtained?	
64	Are the stores counted every half-year and differences, if any, reported and steps taken for their adjustment?	
	Miscellaneous	
65	Is a test inspection of the office carried out every month as required by rule 5 of the Efficiency Rules?	
66	Is the annual inspection of the office carried out regularly?	

APPENDIX A—*concld.*

No.	Questions	Answers
67	Is an inspection minute book maintained and written up as required in G. O. No. 10870-1918—E. A. 43-14-1, dated 10th April 1915?	
68	Whether the points noted for action at previous inspections have been attended to.	
69	General remarks, if any.	

APPENDIX B.

Inspection Report of the sectional offices of the Electrical Department.

1. Name and designation of the inspecting officer... ....

2. Duration of inspection ... { Date commenced..... ..... Date concluded..... ....

3. Name of the officer in charge..... ....

4. Previous inspection ... { Date..... ..... Name of officer and designation..... .....

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P. W. Department
1	Are measurement books maintained for all structural works and is there a proper check over such measurements?		
2	What is the amount of permanent advance sanctioned for the Section and is it susceptible of reduction? (If large sums are kept in the chest without being utilised for any length of time, the permanent advance is apparently large and capable of reduction.)		
3	Is the procedure regarding recoupment of permanent advances for works, strictly followed as per rules in force?		

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P. W. Department
4	Are the entires in the register of permanent advance made in a clear and distinct manner and at the time of payment exactly as the transactions occur?		
5	Check the transactions of any month with available vouchers, measurements, etc., and note results? Are vouchers in support of payments of Rs. 25 and below invariably obtained, cancelled and regularly filed?		
6	On what date was the cash last counted by the Sectional Officer? Does the balance on date of inspection as shown in the permanent advance register agree with the actual balance in the cash chest as counted by you?		
7	Are there any sub-imprest holders? If so, are they sanctioned by the Chief Electrical Engineer?		
8	Is the cash chest secure and a chubb's lock used? Does it contain nothing but Government money or official documents?		
	BANKING ARRANGEMENTS.		
9	Are registers of bills received and of bills passed for payment at the treasury maintained regularly and is an extract of the latter submitted to the Audit Office precisely on the last day of each month?		

10 Are the Pass Books from the treasury regularly received and examined? Verify the transactions of a month and see if the difference between the amount of bills passed by the Sectional Officer and that paid by the treasury as per Pass Book agree with the amount of unpaid bills as reported to the Audit Office.

11 In whose custody does the current 'Pass Order Books' remain? And by whom as a rule are the Pass Orders filled up?

12 What stock of blank "Pass Order Books" is in hand and where are the books kept? What account is kept of them? Verify the balance.

13 Is the 'certificate of count' of Pass Orders duly signed by the Sectional Officer before the book is brought into use? This should be recorded by the Sectional Officer in his own handwriting onthe inside of the cover of the "Pass Order Books."

BILLS.

14 Are duplicates of bills kept in Sectional Offices (and triplicates in Sub-Section Offices.)

(The duplicates and triplicates of final contract certificates will be on red paper, while those of intermediate bills and petty contract bills will be in green.)

Examine a few of them and note result.

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P. W. Department
15	Is payment for works estimated to cost Rs. 500 and under invariably made on a single bill as the first and the final? If not mention instances of deviations and the reasons for the departure		
	GENERAL ABSTRACT BOOK.		
16	Is this book posted up-to-date and are the entries clearly traceable from the Register of bills passed Adjustment Book and the Stock Abstract Book, and do the totals of receipts and disbursements agree with those shown in the respective books.		
	ADJUSTMENT BOOK.		
17	Are all refunds or writes-back supported by the necessary deductions from bills or write-back orders?		
18	Is the Adjustment Book properly kept and posted as transactions become known?		
	ESTABLISHMENT WORK.		
19	Are there any members of the establishment whose appointments are not covered by proper sanction?		
20	Is a Register of permanent advances maintained, as also an order book for contingent charges?		

21	What is the amount of permanent advance held by the office for contingent expenditure? Is an account of it correctly kept? What is the balance on hand? Is it forthcoming?	
22	Is there any money on hand awaiting remittance to the treasury or payment to parties? Details may be furnished	
23	Are there any long-standing advances made out of the office imprest awaiting adjustment? Details may be furnished	
24	Are all charges entered on account of contingencies entered the contingent register from day to day? Are totals struck at the time of preparation of each recoupment bill? The necessity for any unusual charges may be scrutinised	
25	Are all contingent charges incurred under due authority sanction of higher authorities being obtained where necessary?	
26	Is the expenditure kept within the budget grant?	
27	Are detailed contingent bills submitted with vouchers regularly? Are all disallowances promptly deducted from the succeeding "Contingent Bills"?	
28	Are Establishment Bills prepared with reference to the Attendance Register, Leave Register and Office Order Book? Are drafts of the pay bills maintained?	

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P. W. Department
29	Is an acquittance roll maintained? Are all salaries drawn duly disbursed and proper receipts taken therein? Is a stamped receipt obtained for payments of over Rs. 20? Is the register examined every month by the head of office?		
30	Is undisbursed pay shortdrawn invariably in the pay bill of the 2nd month following that to which the claim relates?		
31	Is necessary sanction obtained for drawing the pay or allowances of incumbents of appointments requiring sanction of the higher authorities?		
32	Are all sums drawn on travelling allowance bills disbursed and acquittance taken?		
33	Are drafts of the office travelling allowance bills maintained?		
34	Are pension applications prepared and submitted in time as required by G. O. No. Fl. 7215-55—S. & A. 484-08-1, dated the 7th May 1909?		
35	How many cases are pending and why? The last pension quarterly may be reviewed.		

36 Is the Cash Book of Revenue receipts posted correctly and regularly day by day? Are the receipts checked and the cash balance counted and certified to as correct by the Superintendent.

(There should be no cash balance at the end of a month and Miscellaneous Revenue realised on the last day of a month after business hours will be brought on the Cash Book of the next month as if it was received on the first working day of that month.)

37 Are the demands for energy supplied for lighting and power, regulated by the rules in force and in the case of installations which are governed by special agreements, *e.g.*, K. G. Mining Companies, Binny Mills, etc., are the terms of the agreements strictly enforced?

38 Are the bills for energy supplied sent on due dates?

39 Verify the correctness of demand in a few cases with reference to meter-reading slips and schedules of rates and note the result.

40 In case of non-payment of bills by the 20th of the month following, are the installations disconnected as per rules in force?

41 Are there any items not recovered and outstanding for a period of over 3 months? State the steps taken for their recovery.

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P. W. Department
42	Is the Register of Revenue so kept as to exhibit the exact amount of revenue due to Government from each individual consumer at the end of any month ?		
43	Does the aggregate balance shown in the Revenue Registers agree with that reported for audit in the monthly account ?		
	STOCK, TOOLS AND PLANT.		
44	Are the accounts of daily receipts and issues posted day by day as transactions occur ? Are materials issued only on proper indents approved by the Sectional Officers ?		
45	Have you examined the Stock Ledgers and Registers of Tools and Plant ? Are they posted regularly as materials are received and issued ? Check the transactions in a few cases and note result.		
46	Is stock properly cared for and stored so as to afford an easy count ?		
47	Verify the correctness of a few items of stock balances ? Is the stock on hand in excess of requirements, if so, what arrangement is made for their disposal ?		

48 Is the old and useless stock written off and its value adjusted?

49 Is the half-yearly verification of stores made regularly and satisfactorily? And on what date was the last verification made and a report made to the Comptroller?

50 Are the unused tools and plant and instruments cared for cleaned (when necessary in the cases of valuable instruments) and regularly inspected?

51 How are the operations of the workshop regulated? Have proper accounts been kept of them? Examine the accounts of a month and note result.

52 Has the Stock Abstract Book been properly maintained? To what month is it posted? Does the balance shown in this abstract agree with the ledger balance?

ACCOUNTS OF WORKS AND OTHER BOOKS.

53 Are the C. Registers maintained in two parts (Part I) for works accounted for by sub-heads and (Part II) for other works? Are they regularly posted day by day in the Sectional Office, so as to facilitate the submission of accounts to the Comptroller on the due dates?

Have completion reports been sent for all works completed? Note instances of arrears.

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P. W. Department
	Are there any works not operated on for the last one year? If so, note their number, investigate the cause of delay in closing the works and notice specific instances of avoidable delay.		
54	Do the C/ Registers show that no works have been commenced, until estimates have been sanctioned for them and in very urgent cases where the works are started without estimates, sanction of the Chief Electrical Engineer or of Government is obtained in each case? Are estimates for such works prepared and submitted for sanction with the utmost expedition?		
55	Is there any probability of the occurrence of excesses over estimates or appropriations? If so, have timely measures been taken to revise them?		
56	Are the grants allotted to the section properly controlled so as to avoid excesses or lapses at the end of the year and is the expenditure of the section equalised as far as possible throughout the year.		
57	Check the accounts of any six important works with reference to measurements, estimates and schedule of rates and note result.		
58	Are the following Registers maintained correctly and up-to-date—		

(i) Register of liabilities

(ii) Register of estimates and appropriations

(iii) Register of agreements

59 Are the monthly accounts and periodical returns submitted on due dates?

60 Are Deposit Registers maintained in the Civil Account Code Form No 41 and the entries made in them in accordance with the instructions contained in para 17 of the Memorandum to G O F 17750 99—G F 219 16 1, dated 22nd June 1917, regarding P W system of payments and accounts?

Is a register of Security Deposits properly maintained and are the rules for the safe custody of Government securities properly observed?

Examine the Suspense Accounts and see if the items contained therein are current and efficient

CONTRACTS FOR WORKS AND SUPPLIES

61 Are contract deeds and piece work agreements properly made out for all works in progress and supplies?

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P. W. Department
62	Are tenders properly called for according to rules and are they properly recorded when received?		
	Examine the Ledger Accounts and see if they are satisfactorily kept up.		
63	Are there any disputed accounts? If so, the main facts should be briefly stated.		
	GENERAL.		
64	Are Service Books maintained for all members of the establishment for whom they are required according to rule and are they posted up-to-date?		
65	Are the registers of letters received and despatched kept neatly and up-to-date with all the references duly filled in? Are these registers inspected by the Sectional Accountant and the Superintendent and signed by them in token of their inspection?		
66	Are the records properly arranged and filed and are the useless records periodically destroyed as per rules?		
67	Check the Registers of Stationery and Forms and see, if the balance agree with those shown in the registers. Is a stock of these taken once a year?		

68	Are the books of references, *e.g.*, P.W. Code, P. W. Manual, Miscellaneous Regulations, File of Standing Government Orders, etc., properly maintained and the Correction Slips posted up-to-date?		
69	Is the clerical establishment of the Section equal to the requirements?		
70	Is a record of the qualification and services of the ministerial officers maintained up-to-date?		
71	Is an office order book maintained for entering orders of leave, punishment, etc.		
72	Is a character roll maintained for every permanent official ...		
73	Is a list showing the distribution of work among the officials maintained?		
74	Does each official maintain a diary of work done from day to day?		
75	Does he examine his papers once a week and enter a certificate in his diary as to the number of cases disposed of by him during the week and the arrears on hand?		

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P W. Department
76	Are the diaries of officials regularly examined by the ministerial head of the office or branch once a week and initialled by him in token of such examination?		
77	Are proper plans of all buildings and works in the division kept up?		
78	Are registers of plans and buildings kept up and are they posted up-to-date?		
79	Are the land plans completed and are they corrected up-to-date in cases where boundaries have been altered?		
80	Is a register of lands taken up maintained and is it posted up-to-date?		
81	Are officers in charge of works properly supplied with working drawings and full instructions?		
82	What sectional transfers have been made since last inspection and were they carried out according to rules?		
83	Are the transfer papers duly filed in the office?		

84	If the Chief Electrical Engineer has inspected any subordinate offices, has the result been satisfactory?
85	Have the orders of the Chief Electrical Engineer and of the Comptroller in connection with the last inspection received careful attention at the hands of the section officer?
86	Are the remarks made by the Comptroller on the account of the section receiving proper attention?
87	Are there any other points suggested by the inspection of the books and records on which the Chief Electrical Engineer desires to remark?
	MISCELLANEOUS.
88	What is the general condition of the office buildings?
89	Is the accommodation sufficient and suitable?
90	Are the rooms and premises kept clean?
91	Is a test inspection of the office carried out every month as required by Rule 5 of the Efficiency Rules?

No.	Questions	Remarks by the Chief Electrical Engineer	Orders of the Secretary, P. W. Department
92	Is the annual inspection of the office carried out regularly?		
93	Is an inspection minute book maintained and written up as required by G. O. No. 10870-918--E. A. 43-14-1, dated 10th April 1915?		
94	Whether the points noted for action at previous inspections have been attended to.		
95	General remarks, if any.		

No. 1069-1118—E. A. G. 247, DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Orders Nos. 79—E. A. G. and 2168-217—E. A. G. 252-17-2, dated the 20th December 1916 and 7th May 1918, respectively, prescribing an annual return of appointments given to members of backward communities.

2. Reports from Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts giving statistics of appointments given to members of backward communities during the calendar year 1917.

Order No. 1069-1118—E. A. G. 247, dated 25th September 1918.

The statistics are tabulated in the appended Statement A.

2. Out of 3,092 appointments (including temporary appointments) which fell vacant during the year, 1,337 or 43·2 per cent are reported to have been given to members of backward communities. The number falls short of the prescribed minimum in the case of the Accounts, Revenue Survey and Co-operative Departments. Government are not satisfied with the efforts made to give effect to the Government Orders on the subject by the Heads of these Departments, who are requested to explain why they were unable to find more men from among members of backward communities when filling up vacancies.

3. The statistics received are not uniform in all cases. Some of the officers have taken into account menial and other inferior appointments, which should in future be disregarded in calculating appointments given to members of backward communities.

The Inspector-General of Education has excluded 72 appointments in Hindustani Schools on the ground that these appointments could not be filled up by non-moslems. As the statistics are meant to be exhaustive, there is no reason to exclude the appointments of masters of Hindustani Schools from the calculation.

Doubts have been expressed by the Inspector-General of Police as to whether the statistics in question should be confined to men newly entertained in the service or should include promotions as well. Government observe that the question mainly relates to fresh appointments and that promotions among men already in the service should not be taken into consideration.

4. In order to secure uniformity and more detailed information, the statement prescribed in Government Order No. 2168-2217—E. A. G., 252-17-2, dated 7th May 1918, will be revised as in Appendix B.

5. The statistics for the year 1918 should be submitted before the end of January 1919.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
The Inspector-General of Education.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd—C.R.

No. 1069-1118—E. A. G. 247, DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of appointments which fell vacant during the calendar year 1917 and the number given to members of Backward Communities.

Name of reporting officer	Number of appointments which fell vacant in the Office or Department			Number of appointments given to members of Backward Communities	Percentage of appointments given	Remarks
	Permanent	Temporary	Total			
Chief Secretary	21	49	70	28	40%	
Comptroller	36	...	36	6	17%	
Secretary, Life Insurance	..	1	1	1	100%	
Revenue Commissioner's Office ...	3	...	3	...	...	
Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore ...	18	43	61	33	53%	
Do do Mysore ...	13	40	53	17	32%	
Do do Kolar ..	..	36	36	10	28%	
Do do Shimoga ...	32	57	89	26	30%	
Do do Tumkur ...	8	17	25	13	52%	
Do do Hassan ...	15	2	17	6	35%	
Do do Chitaldrug ...	8	8	16	5	31%	
Do do Kadur ...	3	6	9	6	67%	
Excise Commissioner	2	5	7	2	28%	
Conservator of Forests	2	8	10	7	70%	
Stamp Commissioner	6	...	6	4	66%	
Inspector-General of Registration ...	15	...	15	6	40%	
Superintendent, Survey and Settlements	11	61	72	15	20%	
Registrar, Chief Court	33	12	45	17	37·7%	
Government Advocate	...	...	...	...	.	
Inspector-General of Police	439	393	832	423	50·9%	
Chief Commandant	3	2	5	3	60%	
Superintendent, A.M.D.	1	..	1	1	100%	
Senior Surgeon	182	1	183	165	90%	
Sanitary Commissioner	2	3	5	5	100%	
Inspector-General of Prisons ...	1	...	1	...	...	
Secretary, Economic Conference ...	1	11	15	7	17%	
Inspector-General of Education ...	563	532	1,095	400	36·5%	
Director, Industries and Commerce ...	17	...	17	14	82%	
Director of Agriculture	11	28	39	16	41%	
Meteorological Reporter	1	..	1	...	...	
Registrar of Co-operative Societies ...	14	...	14	3	21·5%	
Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department	...	84	84	22	26·2%	
Secretary, Railways	...	100	100	27	27%	
Chief Electrical Engineer	4	13	17	7	41%	
Director, Mines and Geology ...	8	1	9	2	22%	
President, Bangalore City Municipality.	2	50	52	16	30%	
Do Mysore City Municipality ...	3	8	11	6	55%	
Chairman, Trust Board, Mysore ...	2	16	18	5	28%	
Muzrai Superintendent	6	...	6	...	...	
Superintendent, Government Press ...	...	13	13	13	100%	
Do Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	
Do Government Gardens ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do Museum	...	1	1	...	...	
Director of Archæology	2	..	2	...	..	
Total ...	1,488	1,604	3,092	1,337	43·2	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of appointments which fell vacant during the calendar year and the number of appointments given to members of Backward Communities.

Nature of appointments	Number of appointments which fell vacant during the calendar year and filled up otherwise than by promotion,			Number of appointments given to								Total number of appointments given to members of backward communities		Percentage of appointments in columns 13 and 14 to total No. of vacancies (columns 2 and 3)		Remarks
	Permanent	Temporary, lasting for 6 months and more	Total	Kshatriyas	Vanyas	Lingayets	Vakkaligars	Other non-Brahmin Hindus each to be separately mentioned	Christians	Mahomedans	Other communities, if any, each to be separately mentioned	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 100 and above per mensem																
2. Appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and above but below Rs. 100 .																
3. Appointments on Rs. 25 and above but below Rs. 50.																
4 Appointments on Rs. 15 and above but below Rs. 25 ..																
Total ..																

NOTE.—(1) Menial and inferior appointments should not be taken into consideration.
(2) Only fresh appointments should be given both under 'vacancies' and 'appointments given'
Appointments filled by promotion or confirmation of men already employed in the service should not be taken into account.
(3) Appointments which are practically open to one community should be separately shown in the remarks column. *e.g.*, appointments in Hindustani schools.

Organization and Development Work.

No. 1178-1186
E. A. G. 242.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 27th September 1918.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Under paragraph 5 (1) of Government Order No. 2752-2801—E. A. G. 244-18, dated the 29th June 1918, the following subjects have been selected for attention during the current four months (September to December 1918.)

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Organising Secretaries and Vigilance Officers of the Organization and Development Scheme.

Exd —G. W. B.

No. 1178-1186—E. A. G. 242, dated 27th September 1918.

ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT WORK.

Subjects for attention during September, October, November and December 1918.

Subject	Officers to whom entrusted for study
I—Administration—General (Including Miscellaneous.)	
1. Consolidation and Utilisation of State Credit.	Financial Secretary and Comptroller.
2. Simplification of the Service Regulations.	Comptroller. Mr. S. Shamanna. „ B. Srinivasiengar.
3. Issue of quarterly statistics of business in the several executive departments and in the eight districts.	Mr. N. Madhava Rao. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao. „ C. S. Kuppuswamiengar.
4. Establishment of model offices ..	Revenue Commissioner. Revenue Secretary. Mr. N. Madhava Rao. „ A. V. Ramanathan.
5. Standardising Administration Reports of Departments.	Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer. All Heads of Departments.
6. Reduction of official correspondence by standardising communications of a routine character.	Superintendent, Government Press. Mr. B. Narainsamiengar. „ S. Chakrapani Iyengar.
8. Standardisation of printed forms ..	Superintendent, Government Press.
II—Revenue and Local Self-Government.	
1. Improving relation between the Inamdars and tenants.	Revenue Commissioner. Mr. B. Venkoba Rao. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao.
2. Development of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Seringapatam Town.	Mr. R. Subba Rao. „ G. Narain Rao. „ B. T. Kesava Iyengar.
3. Improvement in the work of Taluk Offices—Introduction of the Disposal Number System.	Revenue Commissioner. Mr. A. V. Ramanathan. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao. „ C. S. Kuppusami Iyengar. „ S. Chakrapani Iyengar. „ G. B. Heblikar.
4. Maintenance of a Record of Rights in Mysore.	Survey Superintendent. Mr. T. Govinda Rao. „ H. Vyasa Rao. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao.
5. Revision of the Forms of Village Accounts.	Revenue Commissioner. Mr. C. S. Kuppusamiengar. „ S. Chakrapani Iyengar. „ B. T. Sitaramaiya. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao.
6. Amendment of the Land Revenue Code and revision of rules under the Land Revenue Code and Revenue Manual.	Revenue Commissioner. Survey Superintendent. Mr. C. S. Kuppusamiengar. „ S. Chakrapani Iyengar. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao.
7. Local taxation and improving the resources of local bodies.	Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer. „ S. P. Rajagopalachar. „ S. Shamanna. „ B. T. Kesava Iyengar.
8. Reorganization of the Excise Department.	Excise Commissioner. Mr. D. Srinivasa Iyengar. „ B. T. Kesava Iyengar.

No. 1178-1186—E. A. G. 242, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

Subject	Officers to whom entrusted for study
9. Irrigation Cess	Revenue Commissioner. Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Mr. S. A. Ramaswami Iyer. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao.
10. Acreage Cess and Silting up of tanks ..	Revenue Commissioner. Chief Engineer. Mr. S. A. Ramaswami Iyer. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao.
11. Reorganization of the Survey and Settlement Department.	Survey Superintendent. Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlu. „ T. Govinda Rao. „ M. S. Ramachandra Rao.
III—PROTECTION.	
1. Malnad Improvement Scheme—Labour Supply.	Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. „ R. Nanaswami Rao. „ A. Appanna Iyengar. „ Hoskoppa Krishna Rao. „ D. W. Meppen. „ G. Srinivasa Iyer.
2. Combined study of Ayurveda and the European system of medicine.	Senior Surgeon. Mr. G. Aravamudu Iyengar. „ G. Srinivasa Iyer.
3. State contribution towards the maintenance of Local Fund Dispensaries to be examined and revised.	Mr. T. Chokkanna. „ R. Subba Rao. „ V. Abboy Naidu. „ G. Srinivasa Iyer.
4. Amendment of the Muzrai Regulation ..	Muzrai Superintendent.
5. Special measures to ensure better discipline in the Police Department.	Inspector-General of Police. Mr. K. V. Anantaram. „ G. Srinivasa Iyer.
6. Childrens' Bill and the introduction of Probation system.	Inspector-General of Prisons. Superintendent, Central Jail. Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyer.
7. Development of Hill Stations ..	Mr. N. Madhava Rao. The Curator, Lalbagh (Mr. Y. Rama Rao). Mr. M. Venkatesiengar.
IV—TECHNICAL.	
1. To see that officers specialise in particular branches of engineering through the Civil Engineers' Association.	Deputy Chief Engineer.
2. Revision of the establishment in all grades.	Do.
3. Extension of irrigation below Marikanave.	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division.
4. Major and Minor Tanks ..	Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
(1) To provide a connected scheme of operations for rapid progress as far as possible by local contractors and local efforts.	
(2) Restricting the *atchkat* of tanks according to storage.	
(3) Revision of Minor Tanks Restoration scheme.	
(4) Scientific management of irrigation.	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division.
(5) Extending garden and sugar-cane cultivation.	

Subject	Officers to whom entrusted for study
Investigation of decrease of efficiency of malnad tanks, Investigation of silting up of tanks.	Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.
5. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	Do. Southern Circle.
(1) Bangalore and Mysore City Improvements (Public Works Department portion)	
(2) Programmes for drainage, water-supply and town-planning projects in the State.	
(3) Construction of model houses in Bangalore and Mysore.	
6. Roads.	
(1) New roads required in Malnad and Maidan.	Superintending Engineers of Circles.
(2) Road Manual. Efficient maintenance and up-keep of roads.	
7. To create market for electric power ..	Chief Electrical Engineer.
8. Revision of rules relating to Mining Leases and prospecting licenses.	Director of Geology. Mr. M. Venkatesiengar.
9. Starting practical work in Mining and Metallurgy.	Director of Geology. Mr. M. Venkatesiengar.
V. People's Progress—Economic.	
1. Re-organization of the Education Department.	Inspector-General of Education and Secretary of Education Committee, Economic Conference.
2. Education of the Depressed classes ..	
3. Primary Practical Education ..	
4. Secondary Practical Education including the establishment of a Polytechnic for all grades of instruction at District Headquarters.	
5. Training of teachers for all forms of Education.	
6. Remodelling and Extension of the education of girls.	
7. Revision of the Grant-in-aid Code ..	
8. Development of Stock Rearing ..	Secretary, Agricultural Committee and Superintendent Amrut Mahal Dept.
9. Manufacture of Improved Agricultural Implements.	Director of Agriculture and Superintendent, Central Workshop.
10. Development of Sericulture ..	Secretary, Education and Agriculture and Superintendent of Sericulture.
11. Agricultural Education.	Director of Agriculture, Inspector-General of Education and Secretary, Education and Agriculture.
12. Development of Agricultural Co-operation	The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture and the Secretary Agricultural, Committee.
13. Development of Industrial Co-operative Societies.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries and Commerce.
14. Central financing agencies for Co-operative Institutions.	The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
15. Cotton Mills in Mysore and Davangere.	The Deputy Director of Commerce.
16. Research Institute and Laboratories for training Candidates in applied Chemistry	Director of Industries and Commerce and Industrial Chemist.
17. Porcelain Manufacture and the Manufacture of Stone-ware pipes.	Director of Industries and Commerce and Mr. Vyasa Rao.
18. Manufacture of Paper-pulp and paper ..	The Special Forest Officer.
19. Manufacture of Glass ..	Director of Industries and Commerce.
20. Industrial and Commercial Statistics ..	Do and Deputy Director of Commerce and Director of Statistics.
21. Development of the Industrial Workshop.	Director of Industries and Commerce.

Recruitment to Amildari Service.

No. R. 3610-61—L. R. 30-18-4, DATED 4TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7304-52—L. R. 345-17-1, dated 21st January 1918, issuing revised rules for recruitment to the grade of Amildars and Deputy Amildars and for the preparation of lists of officials eligible for such appointments.

2. Letter No. C. 2641—G1., dated 30th January 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending with reference to the rule laid down in para 3 (iii) *d.* of the Government Order read above, that the field of recruitment to the Amildari list may be widened so as to include officials holding posts carrying the progressive salary of Rs. 50—4—70 in the Revenue Department, as otherwise it would be difficult to get the full complement of 35 eligible candidates from the Revenue Department required under the rules to make up the list.

3. Letter No. C. 2641, dated 29th May 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding copy of letter No. R. O. C. 973—H. C. from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, requesting instructions as to whether the names of qualified officials of the Local Fund and other similar Departments under the Deputy Commissioner may be included in the list and recommending the inclusion of such of those officials as belong to the Revenue Department, who have been drafted for work as Local Fund Head Clerks in the Deputy Commissioners' offices and as Head Clerks, Head Accountants and Collectors in the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities for not more than three years.

Order No. R. 3610-61—L. R. 30-18-4, dated 4th September 1918.

Government are pleased to direct that in the case of officials of the Revenue Department, the field of recruitment be widened as proposed by the Revenue Commissioner in the first of the letters read above, *viz.*, by including officials holding posts carrying the progressive salary of Rs. 50—4—70.

2. The names of officials of the Revenue Department lent to the Municipal and Local Fund Departments may also be included provided they have not been employed outside the Revenue Department for a period exceeding five years.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.
The Presidents of the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C.R.

Lands overgrown with Lantana or Prickly Pear.

No. R. 3918-41—L. R. 227-14-4, DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order Camp No. R. 46-50—L. R. 601-16-6, dated 19th October 1912 directing that the concession sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 3298-322—L. R. 508-09-2, dated 18th November 1910, for the grant for cultivation of lands overgrown with lantana be extended to the three districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, and calling for a special report at the end of every official year on the working of the rules in these districts.

2. Letter No. 2447, dated 25th August 1914, from the Revenue Commissioner recommending that the rules referred to may be extended to the Tumkur District.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. A. C. 1531, dated 12—16th July 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the special report called for in the Government Order read above, and recommending that the scheme may be tried for a further period of five years in the said three districts as it has not been brought to full working order, and extended to the Shimoga District.

Order No. R. 3918-41—L. R. 227-14-4, dated 11th September 1918.

Government are pleased to direct that the scheme as to the grant of concessions sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 3298-322—L. R. 508-09-2, dated 18th November 1910, be extended to all the districts in the State and tried for a further period of five years.

2. A special report should be submitted at the end of every official year on the working of these rules in all the districts.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part VI of the Gazette.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 4010-61—L. R. 227-16-5, dated 12th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. 4371-4—L. R. 97-08-4, dated 5th January 1909, directing the closing of the Shekdari Training School at Bangalore and approving of the Revenue Commissioner's proposal to recruit the Shekdari service from those that have successfully undergone a course of training in the Mysore Engineering School or Rao Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliar's Technical School at Bangalore.

2. Government Order No. R. 5734-5—Edn. 166-12, dated 29th November 1913, directing the opening of a separate class for Shekdari candidates in the Mysore Engineering School temporarily for one year from July 1913.

3. Subsequent Government Orders extending the period by one year at a time, ending with Government Order No. 10409-10—Edn. 45-16-13, dated 22nd June 1917, sanctioning the continuance of the class up to 1st July 1918, and calling for proposals for training candidates for Shekdari in future.

4. Government Orders ending with Order No. R. 5127-75—L. R. 301-12-6, dated 9th January 1914, directing that qualified Government officials selected for Shekdari training be required to join the Engineering School at Mysore and be given half their salary as a stipend during the period of their training in the school besides being exempted from the payment of school fees.

5. Government Order No 8561-70—L. R. 353-16-2, dated 14th February 1917, sanctioning the appointment as probationary Shekdars of men who have undergone training but who have not yet passed the Revenue Examination.

6. Letter No. C. 5064, dated 11th August 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that it is desirable to give some training in office routine and executive work to candidates passing out of the Shekdari School before they are put in independent charge of hoblies.

7. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1664, dated 4th February 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a note regarding the training to Shekdari candidates and recommending the opening of a Shekdari School at Bangalore, under the control of the Revenue Department.

Order No. R. 4010-61—L. R. 227-16-5, dated 12th September 1918.

Since the abolition of the separate Shekdari Training School at Bangalore, candidates for Shekdari are being trained in the Shekdari Class at the Mysore Engineering School and they are also required to pass the Mysore Local Service Revenue Examination before appointment as Shekdars. The existing arrangement is defective in several ways. In the first place, unnecessary prominence is given in the curriculum to Engineering, which forms the least important of the duties of Shekdars, who are essentially Revenue Officers. In the next place, a mere pass in the Revenue Examination affords no guarantee of a real grasp of the intricacies of Revenue Law and procedure. Thirdly, no provision exists for the training of the candidates in statistical methods or office routine. Fourthly and lastly, although Chain Surveying is one of the items in which instruction is now imparted in the Engineering School, it is reported that the knowledge gained is of a very elementary character, and that the Shekdars thus trained are not competent to sub-divide lands accurately. Their incapacity in this respect is one of the most fruitful sources of delay in the disposal of darkhasts.

No. R. 4010-61—L. R. 227-16-5, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

2. With a view to remove these drawbacks and to improve the efficiency of the Shekdari service, the Revenue Commissioner submits the following proposals:—

(i) A separate school may be established at Bangalore under the control of the Revenue Department, where instruction may be given in the following subjects for a period of twelve months:—

1. Revenue Law and Procedure.
2. Village and other Accounts.
3. Elementary ideas about statistics.
4. Office routine and correspondence.
5. Field Surveying and
6. Elementary Engineering.

(ii) At the end of this period an examination may be held and such of the successful candidates as may have been in service already, and gained sufficient experience of office work, straightaway posted as Shekdars, the others being posted to the several districts as Shekdari Probationers and attached to one Taluk Office or another for six months for necessary practical training in office routine and executive work.

(iii) The school may be opened for candidates fresh from the schools of the State as also for those already in service.

(iv) During the period of training officials may be given their full pay (not being less than Rs. 15 per mensem) and new men, a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem during the theoretical and Rs. 15 per mensem during the practical course.

(v) Covenants may be taken from all the stipend holders to serve the Government for not less than five years after the completion of their training.

(vi) The strength of the school may be fixed at 40 and the school sanctioned for three years in the first instance.

(vii) The following staff may be entertained:—

		Rs.
(1) Superintendent, (Deputy Amildar's grade), (Revenue Law and Correspondence)	....	100
(2) Instructor—Accounts and Statistics	....	75
(3) Allowance to a P. W. subordinate (Elementary Engineering)	....	30
(4) Mojnidar of the Survey Department (Field Surveying)	....	30
(5) Clerk	....	25
(6) Daffedar	....	10
(7) Three peons on Rs. 9 each	....	27
Total	....	297

(viii) Provision may be made for contingencies, etc., as follows:—

				Rs.
Recurring				
Building rent	....	....	....	50 per mensem.
Contingencies	....	....	....	28 per mensem.
Non-recurring.				
Furniture ...	...	....	...	500

3. Government have carefully considered these proposals and are pleased to sanction them to the extent and subject to the modifications specified below:—

(i) The opening of a separate school at Bangalore, for a space of three sessions in the first instance, is sanctioned from 1st October 1918. The school will be under the control of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore. The Shekdari class in the Chamrajendra Technical Institute at Mysore will be abolished.

(ii) The strength of the school may be fixed at 50. Both officials and private candidates will be eligible for admission to the school in the proportion roughly of 4 to 1.

(iii) Instruction will be free, and the officials, during the period of their training, will get their full pay but no deputation or other allowance, except travelling allowance, at rates admissible under the Mysore Service Regulations, for journeys to and fro, between Bangalore and the stations where they may be employed

No. R. 4010-61—L. R. 227-16-5, dated 12th September 1918.

Time spent in training counts for pension but not for privilege leave or increment. This will, however, not be treated as an interruption involving forfeiture of the privilege leave already earned.

Private candidates must undergo the training at their own cost. They will not be allowed any stipend.

(iv) The proposals of the Revenue Commissioner in regard to the staff to be entertained and contingencies and other charges, are sanctioned in their entirety.

(v) The curricula of studies proposed by the Revenue Commissioner are generally approved. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to settle the detailed time table in consultation with the Chief Engineer and Survey Superintendent. Government would, however, remark that in the case of officials who may have passed the Clerkship Examination or put in five years service, instruction in office routine may be unnecessary, and similarly in the case of candidates who may have passed the Revenue Lower Examination, exemption may be given from attending the course on Revenue Law and Procedure. The period of training in the case of such subordinates may be reduced at the discretion of the Revenue Commissioner to a period not exceeding one year including the period of practical training. The training in survey work should have special reference to effecting sub-division of survey numbers.

(vi) The candidates will be examined in the several subjects as soon as the course in each subject is completed and those that pass the test successfully shall be given certificates which will entitle them to appointments as Shekdars as vacancies occur.

(vii) The period of practical training may be dispensed with or reduced at the discretion of the Revenue Commissioner in the case of such official candidates. The others as well as private candidates will undergo practical training for six months by being attached to taluks as probationary Shekdars. Their pay and prospects will be regulated according to Government Order No. 8561-70—L. R. 353-16-2, dated 14th February 1917.

4. Officials deputed for training will be treated as seconded and their places filled up by the temporary promotion of men in the same office in the lower ranks. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to exercise careful discrimination in the selection of official candidates, so that needless expenditure to Government caused by the deputation of unsuitable men may be avoided.

5. The cost during the year 1918-19 will be met from the lumpsum provision made in the budget for the re-organization of the Revenue Department, provision being made in succeeding years' budgets under a separate head. The Chief Engineer and Survey Superintendent are requested to depute a duly qualified subordinate in their respective departments to teach elementary engineering and survey work respectively.

6. In addition to the Central School at Bangalore, Government are of opinion that District Schools should be opened at the headquarters of all the districts to train up Shekdars already in service, in survey and sub-division work by giving them at least six weeks' course. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit detailed proposals in this behalf in consultation with the Survey Superintendent for the orders of Government within three months.

7. The pay and prospects of Shekdars have recently been improved and unless and until the present unqualified men receive the training prescribed in this order, they should not be given any increase. Further recruitment should be strictly limited to qualified candidates.

8. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite the submission of the report on the question of revising the territorial charges of Shekdars.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The other Heads of Departments.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Increased Production of Food-stuffs in the State.

No. R. 4602-16—L. R. 276-18-3, DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ AGAIN—

Government Order No. G. 17806-56—G. M. 633-17-11, dated 27th June 1918, issuing instructions regarding the measures necessary to be taken to increase the production of food-stuffs in the State.

READ—

Letter No. 370, dated 28th July 1918, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, Mysore Economic Conference, forwarding with reference to the Government Order read above a copy of the resolutions of the Committee for the orders of Government.

(Printed as an accompaniment.)

Order No. R. 4602-16—L. R. 276-18-3, dated 21st September 1918.

The Government have carefully considered the proposals of the Agricultural Committee and are pleased to pass the following orders:—

I. Facilities for disposal of darkhasts.—Special orders have been issued in Government Order No. R. 3820-68—L. R. 89-16-5, dated 11th October 1917, to facilitate and expedite disposal of darkhasts in Taluk offices. Beyond these instructions Government do not consider that any further departmental instructions are necessary.

As regards concessions, however, as inducement to take up land for cultivation of food-grains, Government agree with the Committee's resolution to grant assessed lands for a reduced upset price and are pleased to order that the limit of *malki* for the grant of land for half its value should be fixed at twice the assessment of the land.

II. Temporary cultivation.—The Government are pleased to accept the recommendations of the Committee under the head, subject to the modification that for gomal and kharab lands half the assessment should be recovered in the first year, three-fourths in the second, and full assessment in the third year.

III. Throwing open departmental reserves.—Separate orders have been passed for the transfer of 124,903 acres of Amrut Mahal kaval land to the Revenue Department.

The Excise Commissioner is requested to expedite the revision of lists of date groves in the State and set free the lands not required to be reserved in the interests of the Excise Revenue, so that they may be utilized for agricultural purposes.

IV. Operation of the Agricultural Department. Seed and implements.—The Director of Agriculture is requested to address Government in the Agricultural Department for the funds required under the head.

V. Irrigational facilities.—The question of giving water free for manurial crops is under separate consideration.

VI. Organisation.—Government will welcome the co-operation by the District and the Taluk Committees in the matter of extending cultivation to grow food-grains and the above order may be given wide publicity to enable them to do so.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secretary to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Secretary, Agricultural Committee, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

No. R. 4602-16—L. R. 276-18-3, dated 21st September 1918.

Resolution passed at the meeting of the Agricultural Committee held on 27th July 1918, regarding measures for increasing the production of food-stuffs in the State.

RESOLUTION.

Increase in the cultivation of food crops.—Read copy of the letter from the Government of India urging on local Governments and Indian States the need for increasing the production of food-grains as far as possible.

Read Government Order No. 17806-56—G. M. 633-17-11, dated 27th June 1918, entrusting the Agricultural Committee with the development work necessary for increasing production.

Read Resolutions of an informal meeting of officers held under the Presidency of the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee on 17th July 1918 to concert measures for making lands easily available for cultivation.

The Central Committee considered the results of the discussion at the meeting point by point and unanimously resolved that the following recommendations be sent up to Government for urgent orders to enable action being taken as early as possible:—

Good lands should be made easily available to raiyats by (1) facilitating disposal of darkhasts, (2) providing for temporary cultivation of waste lands and (3) throwing open selected blocks out of Excise reserves and Amrut Mahal kavals.

1. *Darkhasts for assessed lands*:—The Committee recommend that a list be prepared of all lands the *malki* on which does not exceed 5 years' assessment and that lists of such lands available in each taluk should be kept open for public inspection in the Amildar's office and of those available in each village in the chawadi or other public place therein. Such lands should be granted to the first applicant subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The grant will be made on payment of an upset price equal to half the value of the malki on the land.

(2) The land should be cultivated with food crops at the next season after the grant and continued to be so cultivated for five successive years.

2. *Temporary cultivation.*—In regard to temporary cultivation, the Committee recommend:—

i. *Assessed lands.*—All unoccupied assessed lands may be given for temporary cultivation for three years irrespective of the period for which they have been out of holding, subject to the conditions prescribed under eksal rules, except as modified below.

2. On lands so granted one-half of the assessement for each year should be collected in advance at the beginning of the year, and the remainder after the harvest.

N.B.—The period is terminable at the option of the grantee on timely intimation being given to the Taluk Amildar.

(ii) *Gomal and kharab lands.*—Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers should be authorized to dispose of lands out of *Gomal* and *Kharab* for temporary cultivation where no objection exists, preference being given to the village community if it undertakes the cultivation. This concession may be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The grant to be for three years;

(*b*) The land to be free of revenue for the first year, half the assessment at rates prevailing for similar land at the village being levied for the 2nd year and the full assessment for the third.

(*c*) Only food crops (including such manurial crops as are calculated to render the land fitter for food crops) to be raised on the land.

(*d*) The grantee not to interfere with trees or other valuable appurtenances, and hold themself responsible for any loss or damage caused thereto.

(iii) *Tank beds.*—Beds of breached tanks which are out of action and which are not likely to be taken up for repair within the next three years may be leased out for cultivation by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers, on public sale, where no valid objection exists.

3. *Throwing open departmental reserves.*—The Committee recommend that Government be pleased to authorise the selection of one and a half lakhs of acres of suitable land out of Amrut Mahal and Excise reserves, after a rapid preliminary survey by an Agricultural Officer specially deputed for the purpose in conjunction with the officers of the Departments concerned. The land thus selected should be mapped out and on the approval of Government transferred to the Revenue Department for being given out for cultivation.

(*N.B.*—In the disposal of these lands, regard should be had to the formation of economic holdings and co-operative cultivation by village communities and associations of labour.)

No. R. 4602-16—L. R. 276-18-3, dated 21st September 1918.

4. *Strengthening of the Agricultural Department.*—Resolved that a sum of Rs. 25,000 be placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture to enable him to organise the supply of seed and implements and entertain the necessary temporary staff for district work.

5. *Irrigational facilities.*—Resolved that in areas commanded by channels water may be supplied free of charge for growing manurial crops.

Takavi loans.—If these measures result in an increase in the demand for takavi loans it is trusted that the Revenue Commissioner will ask for the necessary addition to the allotment under this head.

Organisation.—The Committee are of opinion that the existing bodies in the districts, taluks, and villages should be made use of as far as possible in carrying out the scheme which should be widely published as soon as the Orders of Government are passed on the subject

Inspection of Revenue Offices.

No. R. 4212-22—L. R. 59-18-6, DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. 165—G1., dated 30th July 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding with his opinion, a copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, requesting instructions as to whether in the notes of inspection of District, Sub-Division and Taluk Offices it is necessary to furnish answers in respect of all branches of work.

Order No. R. 4212-22—L. R. 59-18-6, dated 14th September 1918.

The Deputy Commissioners should inspect the working of the whole office during their inspection of the offices subordinate to them, and if any matters require notice of the Government in the Muzrai, Local Fund and Excise Branches, the Deputy Commissioners should address the Heads of Departments concerned, sending extracts of their inspection notes regarding such matters.

2. Inspection notes of only the Revenue Department need be submitted to the Revenue Commissioner.

3. The Sub-Division Officers should inspect the working of the whole Taluk Office including Excise Branch. The inspection reports of the Sub-Division Officer should be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner in the first instance, who will review them sending copy of his review to the Revenue Commissioner. In Excise matters he will forward copy of his notes to the Excise Commissioner.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd—C. R.

Revised Form of Diary.

No. R. 4467-8—L. R. 239-18-2, DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Government Order No. R. 3894-935, dated the 14th April 1903, prescribing among other things, the form of monthly Diaries to be submitted by Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners.

2. Letter No. C. 527—Gl., dated 2nd August 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that in the form of diary now adopted there is considerable wastage of paper and submitting for approval a revised simplified form and suggesting the desirability of fixing a distance limit to distinguish roadside from interior villages.

Order No. R. 4467-8—L. R. 239-18-2, dated 18th September 1918.

Government direct that in supercession of the existing form of diary, submitted by the Assistant Commissioners, the annexed form be adopted in future. They observe that there is no need to fix any limit for distinguishing roadside from interior villages.

2. The Superintendent of Stationery is authorised to print and keep a stock of the revised form and supply them on requisition.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Government Stationery.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—G.W.B.

No. R. 4467-8—L. R. 239-18-2, dated 18th September 1918.

FORM A.

Mysore Revenue Department.

Diary of Mr.....
Assistant Commissioner.....
For the month of.....
Date of despatch to Deputy Commissioner.....
Date of receipt by Deputy Commissioner.....
Date of despatch to Revenue Commissioner.....
Date of receipt by Revenue Commissioner.....
Dates of despatch to Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for perusal of remarks and return.
Date of return by Assistant Commissioner to the Office of the Revenue Commissioner.....

ABSTRACT.

Number of days on tour.....
Number of miles travelled { by rail..... / by road.....
Number of subordinate offices inspected.....
Number of villages inspected { Roadside..... / Interior.....
Number of Local Fund works in progress inspected and checked.....
Number of tank works in progress inspected and checked.....
Number of well works in progress inspected and checked.....

STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS.

Particulars of Offices, etc., inspected during the month	Particulars of overdue inspections up to end of month	Remarks
1	2	3

FORM B.

Diary of Mr.....Assistant Commissioner,.....
Sub-Division, for the month of.....191 .

Note.—After the name of each village enter the letter R or I according as the village is by the roadside or in the interior.

Date	Villages and towns inspected (Places at which Assistant Commissioner halted to be underlined). Number of miles travelled— { By road..... / By rail.....	Details of duty performed. Brief narrative.

Revision of Assessment on certain classes of well-irrigated Bagayet Lands.

No. R. 3704-13—L. S. 50-15-5, DATED 5TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 3138-46—R. F. 8-1900, dated 24th January 1902, laying down the principles on which revision of assessment on well-irrigated lands is to be carried out.

2. Letter No. 12, *dated 15th May 1916, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, submitting for the orders of Government certain proposals for revising the assessment on certain classes of Bagayet lands in modification of the principles laid down in the aforesaid order.

*(Printed as Accompaniment I.)

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. A. C. 769, dated 17th January 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the views of the several Deputy Commissioners (except Mysore District) on the proposals of the Survey Superintendent, and stating that it is not desirable to effect any modifications in the rules laid down in the order dated 24th January 1902 read above.

4. Un-official Note dated 14th February 1918, from the Survey Superintendent, offering his final remarks in the matter.

Order No. R. 3704-13—L. S. 50-15-5, dated 5th September 1918.

For the reasons set forth at length in his letter of the 15th May 1916, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey has urged that the principles enunciated in the Government Order of 24th January 1902, for the resettlement of Bagayet lands require reconsideration. He accordingly submits the following proposals with regard to the assessment at revision survey of the different kinds of garden lands.

I. *Dry Cocoanut gardens.*—These should be subjected to the same maximum as 'garden' rate in the taluk instead of the 'dry' maximum rate charged under the existing rules.

II. *Dry Mango gardens.*—The maximum in the case of these lands may be fixed at twice the maximum 'dry' rate for the taluk, instead of the ordinary 'dry' rates now charged.

III. *Well gardens advantageously situated with reference to a tank series or a stream.*—These may be subjected to a maximum of twice the maximum 'dry' rate in the taluk.

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga is not in favour of any alteration of the existing rules on the general ground that gardens are expensive to bring into existence and to maintain specially in the malnad. The opinion of the other Deputy Commissioners, who have reported on the subject, is more or less in favour of the Survey Superintendent's suggestion. They are agreed about the reasonableness of enhancing the assessment in the case of all the three classes of lands referred to, but they differ in respect of the maximum rates proposed.

2. The Revenue Commissioner, however, is strongly opposed to any modification of the existing rules, and advances the following arguments among others, in support of his opinion.

(*a*) The assessing of lands according to crops and profits of cultivation, is foreign to our system. An endless variety in classification and rates would thereby become necessary.

(*b*) Capital, skill and risk are involved in garden cultivation, the profits from which are not all unearned.

(*c*) The proposals run counter to the survey guarantee, and the promises made in respect of taxation of improvements.

(*d*) Water yielding capacity should have been taken account of at the original classification; an undertaking has been given to the raiyats that soil classification will not be revised during Revision Survey and Settlement.

(*e*) The proposals are not consistent, as a higher garden maximum is proposed for cocoanut gardens receiving no benefit from Government irrigation works, than for cocoanut gardens directly irrigated.

3. Government have carefully considered the whole question and agree with the Revenue Commissioner that the Survey Superintendent's proposals in regard to cocoanut and mango gardens are open to serious objection. The existing rules which were passed on careful consideration need therefore no modification. The third class of lands, *viz.*, well gardens advantageously situated with reference to a tank series or stream, however, stands on a different footing. As regards these, Government agree with the Survey Superintendent that as the advantages they derive are wholly due to situation and are the result of irrigation works constructed by Government at great cost, since the original settlement, a case has been made out for increasing their assessment. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that in their case, the maximum be fixed at twice the maximum 'dry' rate in the taluk in which they are situated. To this extent the Government Order of 24th January 1902 will be modified.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 3704-13—L. S. 50-15-5, dated 5th September 1918.

ACCOMPANIMENT I.

Letter No. 12, dated 15th May 1916, from D. K. Darashah, Esq., B. A., Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, to V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer, Esq., M.A., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to invite kind attention to Government Order No. R. 3138-46—R. F. 8-1900, dated 24th January 1902, on the subject of garden assessments, and to state that in my opinion the time has arrived for a reconsideration of the principles on which certain classes of Bagayet should be assessed for the purpose of Revised Settlement.

2. I beg to assure you that in asking as I do for alterations in the rules, I have carefully kept in view the object that underlies the Government Order alluded to, *viz.*, the refraining from any measure calculated to deprive the cultivator of profits wholly due to him on account of labour or capital expended by him on his land. What I wish to bring to your notice is, that in the practical working of the rules as they stand, the Settlement Officer is tied down to a system of assessing certain kinds of garden, which results in a treatment of them that is overliberal, in a most unnecessary sacrifice of a just and easily recoverable revenue, and in a real disparity in the incidence between different kinds of garden cultivation that ought not to be allowed to continue.

3. The most important description of garden, which I consider is being inadequately assessed under the existing system, is that known as dry cocoanut gardens of which many thousands of acres have come into being within the past fifteen years or so, in several taluks of the State, among which are Gubbi, Tiptur, Chiknayakanhalli, Arsikere, Kadur and Tarikere, all coming up shortly for settlement. The extent to which this particular cultivation has spread in recent years must have been remarked by all persons whose business has necessitated their travelling on the Railway between Tumkur and Holalkere.

4. The Government Order alluded to amounts to saying that in the case of cocoanut plantations on dry land, irrigated only for the first few years of the planting from wells not beneficially influenced by propinquity to streams, tanks or other Government water works, are to be assessed at ordinary dry rates; where such wells happen to be situated within the scope of influence of tanks, etc., the limit of assessment is extended to the maximum dry rate. The average dry rate in any of the taluks hitherto revised, which include some of the best maidan taluks in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, does not exceed Rs. 1-6-10, and the maximum dry rates adopted at Revision does not exceed Rs. 3-4-0 and as it is not at all likely that these rates will be exceeded in the case of any taluk to be settled in the future, I submit that they are all too low as a standard for the class of gardens under consideration.

5. The average net profits from an acre of dry cocoanut garden is freely admitted by the raiyats themselves to be Rs. 100 per acre. I certainly do not think that this estimate exaggerates facts. In a neglected garden a tree may produce only 20 nuts in well cared for gardens it would yield so many as 250 and occasionally 300. It would be perfectly safe to assume 100 nuts as an average. Taking only 40 trees to the acre, and each nut to bring in 8 pies to the grower (or 4 rupees per hundred), his gross income would amount to Rs. 166. Deducting from this Rs 15 for expenditure on the ploughing of the acre, and for the few basketfuls of manure required to be placed at the root of each tree, the net profit would be over Rs. 150 and this figure I think is much nearer the mark. The real trouble to the owner refers to the first few years after the planting, which consists of watering every alternate day during dry weather, for the first 3 or 4 years, (oftener only twice a week), the guarding of the young plant against cattle, for which fencing may have to be resorted to, and digging around the roots to remove insects. The trees begin to bear in their 6th year, oftener in the 7th, and in any case not later than in the 8th year. The income to be looked for during these years is that derived from some miscellaneous crop grown on the open ground between the plants. It is clear, therefore, that the imposition of mere dry rates on such cultivation involves a needless sacrifice of revenue that could be collected with the utmost ease. I should point out moreover that the lack of discrimination evident in assessing these gardens at the same standard as neighbouring ragi or kulthi fields, from which perhaps no more than 20 or 25 rupees is earned, is liable to become a matter of redicule even among the raiyats themselves. In my humble opinion, therefore, it is highly desirable to prescribe the maximum of garden assessment fixed for any particular taluk, to be the maximum also for dry cocoanut gardens. It need scarcely be stated that settlement officers will take every care to assess these gardens in true proportion to their merits and that a high maximum is wanted for the purpose of giving them a sufficiently wide scope for equitably differentiating between gardens ranging in point of excellence from very low to very high.

6. I cannot anticipate any really conscientious objection to the proposal made above. This is no case in which continuous irrigation from sources on which the landlord spends large sums of money is necessitated. Apart from the initial outlay of watering the young plants from temporary mud holes during the first three years, and of protecting them against destruction by cattle (an outlay which is most amply reimbursed by the large profits made from year to year for perhaps half a century, by a single generation of cocoanut trees), the only recurring charges are those for the yearly ploughing up of the ground, and for manuring. The most noteworthy benefit to the trees, however, comes partly from the suitability of the soil, but mainly from the low and favourable situation of the land, which ensures the trees deriving sub-soil moisture sufficient, not only to keep them in health in ordinary years, but also to enable them to resist severe droughts, during which crops of a less hardy constitution may be irretrievably lost. It is the character of the soil therefore and chiefly the favourable situation of the lands, that have made such fine gardens possible, and that is the consideration on which my proposal for a higher maximum is based. Action taken in the direction suggested will be fully justified by the provision made in Section 115 of the Land Revenue Code.

7. It may possibly be urged that it would be objectionable to prescribe the full Bagayet rate as the maximum for these gardens, while new cocoanut gardens actually supplied with water from a source of irrigation owned by Government cannot under Section (v) of the rules, be assessed at a rate exceeding the maximum wet rate, which is very generally lower than the maximum fixed for gardens. It must, however, be recollected that the great purpose underlying that rule is to prevent the application of rates that might encroach on profits due to expenditure by raiyats on sinking costly wells, and of baling up the water, but that in the case of a dry garden the moisture the trees derive during dry weather is entirely due to its good situation, usually in the bottom of a wide valley. No well is wanted to assist nature there, and the large profits accruing to the raiyat are practically "unearned." The very maximum I have proposed for these gardens which is never likely to exceed Rs. 12 per acre, would be only 12 per cent of the average net profits as declared by the raiyats, and so low as 8 per cent, of such profits according to my own calculations as shown in para 5 above. There would consequently be no real anomaly in assessing the two descriptions of garden under different standards. Whether it would be improper to assess new cocoanut gardens irrigated with Government water at rates higher than those applicable to mere rice land, is moreover, a question open to some doubt. I do not, however, consider it will serve any useful purpose to discuss it here.

8. I should next invite your attention to another class of cultivation, the graft mango, which raiyats in maidan taluks have taken kindly to within the past 25 years or so, and which the Settlement Officer is precluded under the rules from assessing at any higher than dry crop rates. In this case also, I think it would be well to advance the maximum. A well-ordered mango garden in dry land would contain about 12 trees to the acre. Watering, digging and fencing are about as costly during the infancy of the plants as they are for cocoanut gardens. The fruit is gathered from the 6th year forwards, when a tree will fetch from 5 to 30 rupees of value. A safe net average is admitted by the raiyats to be Rs. 7 per year, making allowance for the comparatively poor yield in alternate years. An acre should accordingly give the owner Rs. 84 of net profit per year, and this is pretty generally about the sum for which mango gardens are said to be leased out. It would be no straining of equitable principles to propose the full Bagayet maximum to be regarded as the maximum for mango gardens also; but as it is important in these matters to eliminate all chance of mistakes being committed, I propose that only twice the maximum dry rate fixed for a taluk, may be taken as the maximum for dry mango gardens in that taluk. This maximum will of course be well below that I have proposed for cocoanut gardens, and for good reasons, the fruit is liable to rot much quicker than the cocoanut, the annual yield is not so constant, more personal care against theft is necessitated during the ripening season, damage is frequently caused by the high winds prevalent in the month of May, and the profits are as a rule shared between the landlord and a lessee.

9. Another point to which I would invite attention, concerns well gardens advantageously situated with reference to a tank series or a stream. Sections i, iv, and vi of the Government Order read together lay down that the existing rate should not be exceeded at revision where the garden is an old one, and that the highest dry rate should not be exceeded where the garden happens to have been formed subsequent to the original settlement. In its practical application this rule while resulting in fairness of treatment in a large body of cases fails in numerous instances to produce just results, particularly, in tracts in which new water ways, tanks or other works of irrigation have been formed since original settlement. The case of Mavathoor tank in the Tumkur District may be cited as a concrete instance of what I mean. This tank constructed some 20 years back at a cost of 3½ lakhs of rupees is formed by bunding across a stream which joins another lower down in its course, and is thenceforward called the Jayamangali. It has always been known to hold a stock of water, not excepting

the worst of bad seasons within the past 20 years, and as the substratum of the country through which the stream passes, lends itself in a special manner to percolation, the old and the new wells along several miles of the banks are known to be fed without interruption by a strongly reinforced system of percolation; the gardens they irrigate are among the best that are seen in the region, generally surpassing those situated far away from the stream, but receiving a surface flow from tanks, and consequently more highly assessed. I strongly recommend that the rule for such gardens be altered to one permitting of the rates being regulated according to merits, and subject to a maximum of twice the maximum dry crop rate. I beg to assure you once again that Government may depend on the Settlement Officer, exercising a right discretion in the sizing of the rates within this maximum, to accord with the degree of influence actually conveyed to the gardens by the tank or other source of irrigation, from the existence of which advantage accrues to them. The moderateness of the maximum as I propose it, and the reasonableness of our expecting the garden owner to pay a small price for the improvement in the water-supply not created at his expense, are considerations strong enough to dispel any apprehension as to the likelihood of private capital sunk on the construction of wells being taxed by Government under my suggestion.

10. I beg that orders on the points mooted in this letter may be kindly obtained at an early date, particularly because the group of taluks in which dry cocoanut gardens abound are about to be taken up for settlement.

Revision of the Assessment of the late Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.

No. R. 4587-91—L. S. 52-17-2, DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1918

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 10590—Rev. 212, dated 15th February 1879, sanctioning the original settlement of the late Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, in the Tumkur District.

2. Letter No. *166, dated 5th February 1918, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, submitting for sanction the proposals of the Deputy Superintendent for the Revision Settlement of the said taluk.

(*Printed as accompaniment I.)

3. Letter No. C. 2872, dated 22nd April 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the revised rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent are reasonable and may be sanctioned.

Order No. R. 4587-91—L. S. 52-17-2, dated 21st September 1918.

The proposals relate to the revision of the assessment of 261 villages constituting the late Chiknayakanhalli Taluk as it stood at the original settlement, of which 72 are in the present Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, 31 in the Tiptur Taluk and the remaining 158 in the Gubbi Taluk.

2. The tract under report covers an area of about 350 square miles and possesses a fairly good climate. The rainfall is also fair for a maidan taluk.

3. The Chief sources of irrigation are 82 tanks and numerous irrigation wells in which water is said to be available within a few feet from the surface. A sum of Rs. 1,45,407 has been spent on the repairs of the tanks since the original settlement. The soil varies in different parts and is good generally, that of the garden lands being of a superior quality. Paddy is the chief wet crop and occupies 8·4 per cent of the cultivated area. The dry crops are ragi, horse-gram, cereals, Bengal gram and jola. Gardens cover 9·03 per cent of the cultivated area. The chief garden produce is cocoanut.

4. The taluk suffered a good deal during the great famine, having lost about 42 per cent of its population, but there has been a steady rise since then, and the present population is very nearly the same as in 1871.

5. The advent of the railway into the taluk since the original settlement has given a great impetus to trade, several new roads have been constructed at great cost. The prices of the principal agricultural products have increased greatly, and the value of lands also has risen.

6. The Survey Superintendent proposes to revise the original rates as shown below keeping the original grouping of the villages intact.

No. R. 4587-91—L. S. 52-17-2, DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1918.

Land	Maximum rate						Average rate					
	Original			Revised			Original			Revised		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wet Group I ..	8	0	0	8	8	0	4	0	9	4	4	11
II ..	8	0	0	8	8	0	3	15	2	4	8	4
III ..	7	8	0	8	0	0	3	10	9	4	5	0
Dry „ I ..	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	14	9	1	1	6
II ..	1	12	0	2	0	0	0	12	11	0	14	8
III ..	1	8	0	1	12	0	0	9	8	0	11	4
Garden ..	16	0	0	12	0	0	7	6	5	5	3	1
General average ..	....			....			1	8	11	1	10	2

7. The above proposals involve an increase of Re. 0-1-3 in the general average rate per acre and are estimated to result, in the aggregate, in an increase of Rs. 7,201 or 6·28 per cent over the present annual revenue.

8. That the original rates were not unduly heavy is shown by the absence of any remission except in 1905-06, which was a year of distress throughout the State, the ease with which the demand has been met, and the readiness with which unoccupied waste lands have been taken up for cultivation. Having regard to all these circumstances, the increase of 6·28 per cent proposed by the Survey Superintendent is reasonable. The rates also compare very favourably with those of the adjacent taluks of Tumkur, Tiptur and Gubbi. The Government are therefore pleased to sanction the proposals of the Survey Superintendent in their entirety. The silting up of tanks referred to by the Deputy Commissioner is a general complaint and not one peculiar to this taluk, and the question is engaging the attention of Government separately.

9. The revised rates will be announced as soon as possible and brought into effect from the year 1919-20, with the usual guarantee of thirty years.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Encl.—C. R.

ACCOMPANIMENT 1.

Letter No. 166, dated 5th February 1918, from D. K. Darashah, Esq., B.A., Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, to B. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A..B.L., Officiating Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to forward herewith for orders of Government six advance copies of Report No. 970, dated 11th January 1918, from the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, submitting proposals for the revision of assessment of 261 villages of the late Chiknayakanhalli Taluk as it stood at the original settlement, and to state that, as usual copies of the report with appendices and maps have been forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District for an expression of their views in the matter. On receipt of their replies, the same will be forwarded to Government with my remarks if any be required. I need scarcely say that the rates proposed for the taluk were arrived at after the fullest discussion of the matter between myself and the Deputy Superintendent.

No. R. 4587-91—L. S. 52-17-2, DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1918.

ENCLOSURE TO ACCOMPANIMENT I.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for revising the rates of assessment in the old Chiknayakanhalli Taluk of the Tumkur District, the original settlement of which was proposed by the Officiating Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, in his letter No. 802, dated 2nd October 1878, and was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 10590—Rev. 212, dated 15th February 1879.

2. *Constitution of the taluk.*—The old Chiknayakanhalli Taluk consisted of 305 Government villages including 11 kavals. By the absorption of 44 villages, the number has now been reduced to 261, which are distributed over three taluks as at present constituted, as follows:—

Number of villages	Name of taluk.
72 ..	.. Chiknayakanhalli.
31 .	.. Tiptur.
158 ..	.. Gubbi.
Total .. 261	

3. *Boundaries.*—The taluk is situated in the west of the Tumkur District. It is bounded on the north by the Sira and the late Budihal Taluks; on the east by the Tumkur Taluk; on the south by the late Kadaba Taluk and on the west by the late Honnavalli Taluk.

4. *Physical features.*—The taluk is in area, about 350 square miles. It is very irregular in shape and looks like a quadrilateral with one arm projecting to the north and another to the south-east. The surface of the taluk divides itself into two different types, the more open and the hilly. The eastern, southern and western portions are more or less undulating, while the central and north-eastern portions contain hills the main lines of which run parallel to one another. The low range of hills, emerging from Hatyal and running north-west past Chiknayakanhalli, connects itself with the hills of the Chitaldrug District. The hills are low and devoid of trees, but the valleys between them are suited for the cultivation of *supari*. The drainage of the taluk is principally towards the south.

5. *Flora.*—Except the arecanut gardens here and there, and long stretches of new cocoanut gardens all over the taluk, sprung up since the original settlement, the taluk does not present the aspect of being a wooded country. Though the geographical and climatic features invariably determine the distribution of vegetation, artificial means to increase it may perhaps be profitably adopted to ensure better rainfall. In some parts of the taluk, the planting of fuel trees would be a good speculation. Where there are tracts of lands broken into ravines and unsuited for cultivation of the ordinary kind, as also on the hill sides, the planting of trees of quick growth may be advantageously tried. The suggestion, which is easily made, is no doubt difficult of being carried out, but deserves, notwithstanding, the serious attention of the raiyats on account of its importance in the economic advancement of the taluk.

6. *Soils.*—Soils vary in character, and the cultivating raiyat has sufficient experience to know the exact nature of the soils with which he has to deal and what kinds of manure are necessary to supply deficiencies in them. Dry crop soils are generally of a light sandy nature. Red soil is met with here and there. Black soil is occasionally found in the northern parts of the taluk, especially in valleys. Within a radius of from five to eight miles to the north and west of Kibbanhalli, we find extensive stretches of rich, black, cotton soil where Bengal gram and jola are extensively grown.

The soils of wet lands are fair and those of garden lands are of superior quality. Red soils require a greater degree of tillage than black soils. Black soils are generally manured once in three or four years, but red soils, every year. In some villages, clods of mud are taken out from the beds of tanks and applied as manure; but it is not half so efficacious as the manure in common use that is produced in the village and in the cultivator's yard.

7. *Fertility.*—The soil, though fertile in some tracts, bears evidence of exhaustion through want of manure and rest. The importance of the latter does not appear to have been sufficiently well understood by the generality of agriculturists, who are anxious to obtain as much as possible by repeated and unceasing cultivation of the same plot of ground. With respect to manure, I think, a growing appreciation of its value is discernible, while at the same time it is difficult to procure it in sufficient quantity.

8. *Irrigation and water-supply.*—There are in all 82 tanks in the taluk—including major and minor—and out of these, about 38 tanks underwent repairs at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,45,407 since the original settlement; and this by no means, is a small amount spent by Government. Most of the tanks are small, and, in ordinary years, they hold water till February or March. The best tanks in the taluk are the following:—

1. Hagalvadi
2. Muganayankote
3. Nittur
4. Nittur Amanikere
5. Alalahatta
6. Chiknayakanhalli
7. Settikere
8. Dandinsivara
9. Sarigihalli Amanikere
10. Krishnasagara Amanikere

Wells are numerous, and in some localities, water can be obtained with little trouble and at a small cost, within a few feet from the surface.

In the tract under report, there are no irrigation channels or rivers. The supply derived from tanks desires to be utilised as economically as possible, special care being taken by the distributing agency to avoide waste. Whenever the raiyat is unable to procure manure for his irrigated land, there seems to be a tendency on his part to inundate his land in order to secure silt in place of manure.

9. *Climate and rainfall.*—The climate is on the whole good. There are four rain-gauge stations in the tract under report and the average rainfall at each of these stations, according to the latest report on Rainfall Registration, is shown below:—

Name of the station	Average	Years
Chiknayakanhalli	24·49	45
Kibbanhalli	26·05	22
Hagalvadi	23·32	17
Dandinsivara	23·07	22

The rain-gauge stations are in a line almost, north to south and are not so located as to give us an idea of the distribution of rainfall in the several parts of the taluk. I would, therefore, suggest the desirability of adding two more stations—one at Nittur and another at Shettikere. Taking matters as they are, we find that the hilly tracts have a better supply of rain than the more open country, and that the taluk enjoys a rainfall sufficiently good for a maidan part.

10. *Crops, cultivation and husbandry.*—The following statement exhibits the percentage of crops grown in the tract under report :—

Ragi . .	53·05	Oil-seeds . .	3·32
Gram . .	11·84	Jola . .	3·23
Other cereals . .	10·26	Condiments . .	0·64
Garden produce . .	9·03	Tobacco . .	0·12
Rice . .	8·40	Non-food . .	0·11
		Total . .	100

In ordinary soils, the dry crops chiefly grown are, ragi, horse-gram and cereals ; and in dark soils, Bengal gram and *jola* are grown. The chief wet crop is paddy. The garden crops generally are : —areca, cocoanut, plantain and betel-vine. Garden cultivation is no doubt very extensive and, judged by extent, exceeds wet cultivation and takes the fourth place in the list given above, the first three in order being ragi, gram and other cereals. The climate, nature of the soil and configuration of the land, are very favourable to the growth of cocoanut, and, consequently, much of the available land, mostly dry, has been converted into cocoanut gardens in suitable localities. The delicate areca plants require good and copious rainfall and cool shady valleys for their growth and also take a good deal of labour for successful cultivation. It is therefore that there are not many areca gardens and even those that exist are not, of course with a few exceptions, in as flourishing a condition as could be desired. The great demand for lands for cocoanut cultivation will, in the near future, require more lands and it would be well to set apart a portion of the Amrut Mahal kaval situated within a few miles to the west of Nittur for the purpose, as it is eminently fitted therefor. Sugarcane cultivation is only attempted in small patches here and there where water-supply is certain, and the extent of such cultivation is not appreciable. With sufficient irrigation it undoubtedly yields a profitable crop. Its value is enhanced on account of its limited cultivation, which again is due to the crop taking a long time to arrive at maturity and requiring considerable expenditure in the interval.

A few of the more intelligent of the raiyats seem to give serious thought to employ better modes of cultivation, and to cultivate crops that would be readily marketable and would enrich the pockets of the raiyats ; how far the attempts in this direction will bear fruit, is matter to be determined in the course of time.

The system of rotation enables the raiyat to raise a greater variety of corps, to maintain live-stock better and to have a greater quantity of back-yard manure, which is practically impossible where the land is employed, however skilfully, for growing grain crops continuously. The rotation system not only preserves, but promotes, fertility. There are,

however, other reasons why a system of rotation is advisable ; one of which is that by no other method is it possible to maintain the land in a clean condition, *i.e.*, to destroy weeds. Again, this system enables the raiyat to keep within limits the ravages of insects and fungoid parasites—the crops being changed, the enemy, whose attacks are confined to a particular variety practically finds his occupation gone.

11. *Agriculture.*—The development of agriculture on scientific lines is very desirable in order to increase the total output. The means to increase the acreage yield, the best kind of manure suited for particular classes of soil and of cultivation, the improvement of seeds and the displacement of manual labour by machinery, are some of the most important matters, which ought to be, and are, under the consideration of all interested in agriculture. Science is being applied to agricultural problems, experiments carried on and the results duly published. Their influence is already being felt, and, in course of time, will become increasingly important. Success in agricultural innovations depends upon the winning of the confidence of cultivators. The Mysore raiyat does not seem to be inflexible and when a really good improvement is presented to him, he is willing to take it up, if it is within his means, though he cannot afford to take risks.

12. *Markets and fairs.*—Weekly markets that are of any importance, are held in the following places :—

1. Kibbanhalli
2. Chiknayakanhalli
3. Muganaikankote
4. Dandinasivara

Of good markets, there is no want in the vicinity of the taluk. The markets of Gubbi, Tiptur and Bellavi, are first class places of trade, at no great distance from the boundary of the taluk. There are several local fairs held annually at different places. On these occasions, the gathering of people ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 ; the presiding deity is worshipped and propitiated with offerings.

13. *Industries : exports and imports.*—The population of the tract under report derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture ; industrial life is only in its earliest development. The main conditions of the industrial growth of any country depends upon the character of the people and the natural resources. It is only when gifts of nature are bountiful and are intelligently utilised by people, can a country attain prosperity. There is no want of the former in this country, and attempts of Government to educate the people in developing the resources of the State, are not wanting. Much has been done towards the attainment of this object. under a definite scheme laid down by Government, and the way for advance has been sufficiently cleared. It will in the nature of things take time to reap the fruit of the exertion that is now being made, however much the conditions for organising industries are favourable ; but patient perseverance in this direction is sure to improve gradually the wealth of the country and of its people.

The exports of the taluk are chiefly areca, cocoanut (dried) and blankets ; and the imports are piecegoods, kerosene oil, articles of foreign manufacture, salt and iron.

14. *Manufactures.*—The manufactures are of small consequence, being confined to cumblies and coarse cotton cloths. The Industrial School at Chiknayakanhalli is doing useful work in the matter of manufacturing silk and laced saries and cotton checks. The impetus which the manufacture of iron had once received, seems to have waned. The working of the Manganese Mines in Hatyal hills seems to have been given up as the demand for that metal has ceased.

15. *Communications.*—As regards communications, important additions have been made during the thirty years which have elapsed since the last settlement, at the time of which there were the following roads :—

1. The Bangalore-Shimoga road, passing through Nittur and Kibbanhalli and on to Tiptur.
2. The road from Nittur to Sira to the north and from Nittur to Mayasandra to the south.
3. The road from Kibbanhalli to Banasandra to the south and on to Turvikere.
4. The road from Kibbanhalli to Hiriyur to the north.

Since the original settlement, the Hagalvadi Magni is connected by a road with Bukkapatna to the north in the Sira Taluk, with Chiknayakanhalli to the west and to the east with Bellavi, a great trade centre in the Tumkur Taluk. The Mysore-Harihar Railway line runs through the southern portion of the taluk, having three convenient stations at Nittur, Yelladbagi and Banasandra.

In revising the assessment, communications and convenience of situation for trade, are among the main points we have to look to. They tend directly to develop the resources of the country, increase the wealth of the people and alter the conditions of life.

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In addition to the roads mentioned above, there are numerous cart-tracks, in fair condition for all practical purposes.

16. *Re-survey.*—The revision survey has been conducted in precisely the same mode as in the other taluks already re-settled. According to original survey there were 16,826 survey numbers ; but during re-survey the number increased to 20,291 thereby showing an increase of 3,465 or 20·59 per cent due to the sub-division of fields. The extent of each description of land, according to past and present survey, is shown below:—

Description of land	Former Survey acres	Present Survey acres	Difference + or —
Arable dry crop	99,015	94,275	— 4,740
Rice or wet land	3,603	3,776	+ 173
Garden land	6,261	8,261	+ 2,000
Unarable land	1,12,163	1,16,218	+ 4,055
Total ...	2,21,042	2,22,530	+ 1,488

In the arable dry crop land, there has been a decrease of 4,740 acres; but against this, must be set off the increase of as many as 2,000 acres in garden land and of 173 acres in wet land. The net result is still a decrease of 2,567 acres in arable land. which is, of course, the extent transferred to the unarable head on account of lands taken up for railway, roads forest plantations etc. Deducting this extent from the increase of 4,055 acres in unarable land, the net increase of 1,488 acres is the difference between the total area according to the original survey and that as per re-survey. This is due to the rectification of errors in calculation etc., discovered during re-survey, and being only ·67 per cent, calls for no remark.

17. *Reclassification.*—The reclassification was generally conducted in the same manner as hitherto adopted in the previously revised taluks. The soil classification of dry lands has not been touched. But the classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands has been entirely redone—the changes in water-supply which have occurred during the lapse of thirty years rendering this everywhere necessary.

18. *Population.*—The sub-joined statement exhibits the population of the taluk during the several census years :—

Year	Population	Density per squre mile
1871	55,002	158
1881	32,154	92
1891	42,191	121
1901	49,256	142
1911	54,350	156

The average incidence of population per square mile is as shown above. It will be seen that between the year 1871 and 1881, there was a great decrease of population owing to the famine of 1876; and since the year 1881 the rise in population has been steady. The increase shows the recuperative power of the tract, and it would have been much more, had not epidemic diseases acted adversely. Plague for instance, plays its part now and then in many of the villages. As population progresses, production must keep pace with it by extensive or intensive cultivation. The population will increase continuously, but there is a limit to the extent of culturable land, so that in course of time, it will become necessary to adopt means to greatly increase the yield per acre.

19. *Agricultural resources.*—The following table exhibits statistical information regarding carts, cattle and other agricultural resources, collected during re-survey:—

Items	As at original settlement	As per re-survey	Increase or decrease
Houses ... Tiled ...	1,706	2,916	+1,210
Houses ... Mud roofed ...	9,322	9,766	+ 444
Houses ... Thatched ...	3,382	3,629	+ 247
Horned cattle	55,456	50,991	—4,465
Carts	274	1,571	+1,297
Ploughs	9,038	9,218	+ 180
Wells ... Irrigation ...	...	792	...
Wells ... Others	...	757	...

There has been an appreciable increase in the number of tiled houses which tends to show a considerable degree of comfortable mode of living among the agricultural population. There is an increase in the number of carts and ploughs, but the number of cattle has remained almost the same as at the original settlement; the small decrease of 4,465 may be attributed to the weeding out of unserviceable cattle which are more profitably slaughtered for the sale of their skin and flesh.

20. *Sanitation and health.*—The ordinary habitation of a raiyat consists of a few rooms, and his cattle invariably find shelter in one of them. As such the raiyat is not in a position to have sanitary surroundings. The dwellings of the raiyats have no arrangement for conservancy or for side ventilation for the admittance of sufficient light and air.

The villages in general are not provided with any kind of effective drainage, and as rainfalls during eight months in the year, more or less, it cannot but injuriously affect the health of the inhabitants. During the rains, the main streets of some of the villages are ankle-deep with a steaming mixture of mud and filth, an abatement of which nuisance is being attempted by the Village Progress Committees.

21. *Prices.*—The following table shows the average prices of the principal agricultural products, during the quinquennial periods commencing from 1886. Statistics of prices from this year up to 1900, have been taken from the Season and Crop Reports compiled by the Director of Statistics for the district as a whole as the Taluk Offices were not able to furnish information for any year previous to 1901.

Year	Seers per rupee						Rupees per maund			Given coconut per 100.	Remarks
	Rice, 1st sort	Rice, 2nd sort	Ragi	Bengal gram	Horse gram	Coriander	Jaggery	Supari	Dry coconut		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. a p.	
1886 single year	10·93	12·08	39·04	12·75	Details not available						As per Season and Crop Reports published by the Director of Statistics As per Taluk figures
1886-90	11·72	12·91	33 87	12·39							
1891 95	8·57	9·64	27·97	10·50							
1896-00	8 08	8 91	23·69	8·91							
1901 05	6·15	7 90	18·20	5·85	18 1	16·00	1 13 7	8 3 2	5 12 0	1 11 2	
1906-10	5·55	6 65	16·60	6 50	15 00	13 80	2 7 10	8 12 5	5 13 0	5 1 7	
1911 15	5 25	6·35	15 10	6·65	12·60	9·80	2 11 0	9 7 5	5 12 0	5 0 10	
1915-16	6·00	7 00	18·00	8 00	11·00	10 00	1 0 0	10 0 0	6 11 0	6 0 6	
	189	†71	†117	†62	*53	*60	*100	*31	*18	*26	

† Increase per cent of the year 1915-16 as compared with the year 1886.

* Increase per cent of the year 1915-16 as compared with the year 1901-02

From the above table it will be seen that the prices of produce, which are liable to fluctuations under a multiplicity of causes, such as variations in seasons, increase of population and conditions of trade, have risen very high since the original settlement and the general tendency is towards a still higher rise. After the famine of 1876-78, there followed a fairly good cycle of seasons, and population began to rise steadily. The latter fact led to the cultivation of poorer lands which could be done only at a comparatively greater cost—a factor also contributing to the rise in prices. When compared with the prices of the year 1886, the price of rice of the second sort has risen by 71 per cent, and that of ragi, by 117 per cent. The price of the staple crop of ragi, which is now, more than ever, determined by the character of the harvests, and by other external causes, has risen largely during the past 20 years. The higher rise in the prices of produce has contributed to the material prosperity of the raiyat, as his income constitutes mainly of the sale proceeds of his produce. Besides, to the cultivator, the higher prices have set off the diminished yield in crops, during bad seasons, and so far, his position is far better now than what it was thirty years ago.

22. *Wages.*—Since the famine of 1876, there has been a decided increase in the money price of labour. Town wages for skilled labour are high. Domestic labour is much more highly paid than in former years. In the present day, when the taluk is becoming more and more civilised, the progress and effects of agricultural labour, have to be watched with close interest. Skilled labour has doubtless been profited by the vicinity of the Rail-road. Wages have risen *pari passu* with increased cost of living.

23. *Condition of the people.*—Most of the occupations in the taluk are either agricultural or dependent on the agriculturists. The ordinary raiyat now lives much more respectably than thirty years ago; houses are larger and much more comfortable and

mostly tiled and timbered; more money is certainly spent is social functions and on luxuries. In a word, the people appear to be in easy circumstances.

24. *Sales and Mortgages.*—The value of land has increased as in the other taluks, and this conclusion is based upon the statistics given in the following table, which exhibits the number of transactions of sales and mortgages of land, taken at random from the books of the Registration Department.

Descriptions of transactions	Number of transactions	Amount fetched	Total survey assessment	Ratio
Sales	536	1,08,442	4,472	24 times the assessment.
Mortgages ..	404	93,464	4,559	21 times the assessment.

25. *Revenue history.*—The statistics regarding the revenue collections of the 158 villages of the Gubbi taluk, constituting more than 50 per cent of the entire tract under report, have not been received from that taluk though several reminders were issued by your office. In addition to this, a reference was also made by me in this matter to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, which resulted in a stringent order being issued by him to the Gubbi Taluk Office for the prompt supply of the necessary information; but even this does not seem to have had the desired effect. Some accounts were sent by the Taluk Office latterly, but as they were found incorrect they had to be returned. We waited sufficiently long for the receipt of correct accounts, and as there was no sign of their reaching us in time, the Superintendent had, as a last resort, to send a karkun to Gubbi for the special purpose of bringing the information, with which the karkun returned to Bangalore last week. These accounts exhibit *Babwar* details only from 1907—08 up to 1914-15. I have, therefore, had to compile Appendix A of this report, to show the Revenue history of the taluk from the collection figures submitted annually to your Office from 1880-81 to 1906-07 and supplement the same from the year 1907-08 up to 1914-15, from the more detailed Taluk accounts.

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The following is a quinquennial abstract of Appendix A:—

Year	Government occupied land								Remission	Amount realized	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the year 1880-81
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total				
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1879-80 ...	Year of Original Assessment. Figures not available										
1880-81 ... (1 year)							42,315	75,737	497	75,240	...
1881-85 ... (5 years' average)							44,447	78,881	419	78,462	+ 4
1886-90 ... (5 years' average)	Details not available						54,068	92,227	458	91,769	+22
1891-95 ... (5 years' average)							62,004	1,01,739	1,157	1,00,582	+34
1896-900 ... (5 years' average)							67,028	1,07,430	262	1,07,169	+42
1901-05 ... (5 years' average)							71,852	1,11,607	22	1,11,585	+48
1907-12 ... (5 years' average)	65,831	57,954	3,206	12,918	6,039	43,935	75,076	1,14,807	60	1,14,747	+53
1912-15 ... (3 years' average)	69,434	60,133	3,245	13,029	5,933	44,296	78,612	1,17,458	...	1,17,458	+56

Year	Government unoccupied land							
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total	
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1879-80 ...	Year of Original Assessment. Figures not available.							
1880-81 ... (1 year)							62,530	59,591
1881-85 ... (5 years' average)							60,548	56,558
1886-90 ... (5 years' average)	Details not available						51,159	43,457
1891-95 ... (5 years' average)							43,075	34,099
1896-1900 ... (5 years' average)							38,351	27,502
1901-05 ... (5 years' average)							33,770	23,433
1907-12 ... (5 years' average)	29,747	17,940	111	356	241	2,084	30,099	20,380
1912-15 ... (3 years' average)	26,280	15 613	74	223	219	1,910	26,573	17,746

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As statistics of revenue collections for the year of settlement 1879-80, cannot be had, I have taken the figures of the next year for purposes of comparison. During the year 1881-82 there is noticeable a small decrease of 517 acres in the area under occupation. Thereafter it rose, during the first quinquennial period, and brought on an increase of 4 per cent in the average collections. As a result of the gradual increase both in population and in the prosperity of the ryot. during the currency of the original settlement, and as a result also of the moderation with which the original rates were fixed, more and more land was taken up for cultivation and with the increase in the area under occupation, the revenue collections, which rose by 22 per cent on the average during the second quinquennium, increased by leaps and bounds, so that during the last period, the average collections rose to 56 per cent over the collections of the year 1880-81. The almost total absence of remissions during the six years commencing from the year 1909-1910, is a strong proof of the ease with which the ryot has been able to meet the revenue demand. There are, however, certain insignificant fluctuations in the total area under occupation and in the revenue collections, during some individual years and they do not call for any remark beyond the fact that the variations are attributable to relinquishments made by the occupants to suit their own convenience during particular years. It would, no doubt, have been interesting if the progress of cultivation had been traced under the three different descriptions of wet, dry and garden; but this is not possible as the *Babwar* details are available only for eight years from 1907-08. Having so far treated the subjects preliminary to the revision of the old rates, I shall now proceed to the determination of the new rates.

26. *Grouping of villages.*—The great varieties of soil, the capability of irrigation, the circumstances of situation and the means of communication, and distances from market towns between one part of the taluk and another, have called for corresponding distinctions in grouping the villages of the taluk. The elements for determining correctly the relative values of the several groups into which the villages have been divided, have received my earnest consideration which the importance of the subject demanded; and I see no reason to modify the old arrangement. At the original settlement, there were three groups and the same number is now maintained. The climate in the several groups is the same as it was formerly, and some changes have occurred in communications, prices and general activities of trade in the several groups; and the revised maximum rates for the groups are fixed with regard to the considerations mentioned above.

The villages of the first group are situated, more are less, in the middle of the taluk, possessing fairly good soil, good facility of water and having also the advantages of roads and markets. For the villages of this group, I propose a maximum dry rate of Rs. 2-6-0 and a maximum wet of rupees 8-8-0 against Rs. 2 and Rs. 8, respectively, of the original settlement. The second group consists of two blocks of villages situated on either side of the first group, north and south, at a comparative distance from the high roads. For the villages of the second group, I propose a maximum dry rate of Rs. 2 and a maximum wet rate of Rs. 8-8-0 against Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 8 of the original settlement. The villages of the third group are situated in the extreme north-eastern portion of the tract where the soil and other facilities are not so good as in the second group. For this group, I propose a dry maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 and a maximum wet rate of Rs. 8 against Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 7-8-0 of the original settlement. The slight increases as above proposed are warranted by the present condition of the tract under report.

Garden maximum.—The old garden maximum rate of Rs. 16 per acre for tank gardens, has now been reduced to Rs. 12 which has come to be regarded as the normal maximum in revision settlements and which moreover is suited to the present state of the gardens all over the taluk. The rules of 24th January 1902 have been applied in the assessment of gardens irrigated by wells.

The subjoined statement shows the rates for the different kinds of garden including minor Inam and waste gardens :—

No.	Description	As per original settlement			As per revision settlement			Increase or decrease
		Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	Tank gardens	3,131	32,019	10 3 7	3,508	27,194	7 12 0	—2 7 7
II	Gardens receiving indirect benefit from tanks, streams, etc.	995	5,461	5 7 10	1,139	5,173	4 12 11	—0 10 11
III	Gardens under self dependent wells	51	126	2 7 6	12	90	2 2 8	—0 5 3
IV	Gardens as in III but water supply failed.	106	388	3 10 7	102	187	1 13 1	—1 13 3
V	Old dry cocoanut gardens	1,756	7,116	4 0 10	2,030	6,985	3 7 1	—0 9 9
VI	New gardens under wells sunk since original settlement whether self-dependent or indirectly benefited.	...	..	...	136	937	2 2 5	..
VII	New dry cocoanut gardens.	.	...	...	961	2,045	2 2 1	...
	Total ...	6,039	45,110	7 7 6	8,218	42,911	5 3 7	—2 3 11

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The average rate per acre for all kinds of gardens comes to Rs. 5-3-7 under my proposals against Rs. 7-7-6 of the original settlement and has resulted in a decrease of Rs. 2-3-11 per acre. Tank gardens have been assessed at the average of Rs. 7-12-0 per acre against Rs. 10-3-7, and gardens receiving indirect benefit from tanks, streams, etc., at the rate of Rs. 4-12-11 against Rs. 5-7-10 per acre of the original settlement. The average rate on old gardens under self-dependent wells has been reduced by Rs. 0-5-3 per acre and that on old dry cocoanut gardens Rs. 0-9-9 per acre. In the case of gardens whose water supply has failed, the average rate has been reduced from Rs. 3-10-7 to Rs. 1-13-4 per acre or by 50 per cent. In the case of new gardens the average rate per acre has been less than the highest revised dry maximum rate for the taluk. On the whole there has been a decrease of Rs. 2-3-11 per acre for all kinds of gardens, though there has been an increase under total garden area. When it is taken into consideration that the taluk under report offers peculiar facilities in the suitability of its soil for the expansion of garden cultivation—especially cocoanut gardens, I shall not be far beside the mark when I say that great moderation has been exercised in revising the garden assessment originally fixed.

28. *General results of revision.*—The following table shows the results of my proposed rates when they are applied to all Government land under occupation.

Description	By former settlement			By revision settlement			Per acre	
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry ...	64,471	56,852	0 14 1	63,042	65,312	1 0 7	0 2 6	...
Wet ...	3,187	12,813	4 0 4	3,396	14,798	4 5 9	0 5 5	...
Garden ...	5,928	43,870	7 6 5	8,045	41,764	5 3 1	...	2 3 4
Miscellaneous ...	...	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	73,586	1,14,673	1 8 11	74,483	1,21,874	1 10 2	0 1 3	...

The proposed revision provides for an estimated increase of Rs. 7,201 in the Revenue collections, resulting from an increase of Rs. 0—1—3 in the general average rate.

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29. *Effects on Groups.*—The distribution of the above increase over the groups is shown in the following statement :—

Group	Description of land	As per original settlement			As per revision settlement			Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease
		Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre		
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	Dry ...	48,036	44,270	0 14 9	46,890	51,200	1 1 6	+0 2 9	+19
	Wet ...	2,542	10,285	4 0 9	2,513	10,823	4 4 11	+0 4 2	+ 6
	Garden ...	5,076	35,045	6 14 6	6,826	34,020	4 15 9	—1 14 9	—28
	Miscellaneous ...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	55,654	89,659	1 9 9	56,229	96,043	1 11 4	+0 1 7	+ 6
II	Dry ...	12,979	10,495	0 12 11	12,750	11,702	0 14 8	+0 1 9	+14
	Wet ...	575	2,271	3 15 2	793	3,587	4 8 4	+0 9 2	+15
	Garden ..	523	4,356	8 5 3	866	4,699	5 6 10	—2 14 5	—35
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1,066	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,077	18,188	1 4 8	14,409	19,988	1 6 2	+0 1 6	+ 7
III	Dry ...	3,456	2,087	0 9 8	3,402	2,410	0 11 4	+0 1 8	+17
	Wet ...	70	257	3 10 9	90	388	4 5 0	+0 10 3	+17
	Garden ...	329	4,469	13 9 4	353	3,045	8 10 0	—4 15 4	—37
	Miscellaneous ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,855	6,826	1 12 4	3,845	5,843	1 8 4	—0 4 0	—14
Total	Dry ...	64,471	56,852	0 14 1	63,042	65,312	1 0 7	+0 2 6	+18
	Wet ...	3,187	12,813	4 0 4	3,396	14,798	4 5 9	+0 5 5	+ 8
	Garden ...	5,928	43,870	7 6 5	8,045	41,764	5 3 1	—2 3 4	—30
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	73,586	1,14,673	1 8 11	74,483	1,21,874	1 10 2	+0 1 3	+ 5

Taking the average rates on dry lands in the several groups, a graduated increase of Rs. 0-2-9, Rs. 0-1-9 and Rs. 0-1-8 is observed in the first, second and third groups respectively. The same, however, is not the case with the wet average rates ; curiously enough, the increase is found in the inverse order, the first group showing an increase of Rs. 0-4-2, the second group of Rs. 0-9-2 and the third group of Rs. 0-10-3. This is due to the extension of wet cultivation by the conversion of superior dry lands ; and to the comparatively small area of the wet lands, which fall under only a few of the higher classes and are not counterbalanced by poor lands to keep down the average.

Garden average has a substantial decrease of 28, 35 and 37 per cent, respectively, in the first, second and third groups. In this connection, a doubt may reasonably be raised as to whether the relief thus afforded does not go even beyond what is contemplated under the liberal policy adopted in assessing gardens ; but I may be permitted to observe that many of the old gardens have deteriorated greatly and that even at the time of the original settlement, the gardens were stated to have suffered a good deal from famine, subsequent to their classification. Such being the case, I do not think that the decrease in the rates is unjustifiable.

Taking the different classes of land in the taluk, as a whole, the rates proposed work out to an increase of Rs. 0-2-6 or 18 per cent in the dry average rate per acre, and of Rs. 0-5-5 or 8 per cent in the wet average and a decrease of Rs. 2-3-4 or 30 per cent in the garden average. The final result of my proposals will be an increase of Rs. 7,201 or 6·28 per cent over the collections of the resurvey year as stated in the last para.

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30. I append below a comparative statement of the maximum and average rates in the taluks surrounding the one under report.

Taluk	Group	Maximum rate			Average rates				Remarks
		Dry	Wet	Garden	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Late Budihal ...	I	2 0 0	9 0 0						
	II	1 12 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	0 8 6	3 7 5	3 1 9	1 1 5	
	III	1 8 0	7 8 0						
Sira ...	I	1 10 0	9 0 0		0 7 3	4 9 2	6 5 8	1 13 2	
	II	1 8 0	9 0 0		0 7 5	4 0 6	4 14 2	1 1 3	
	III	1 5 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 7	3 6 6	3 1 4	0 11 5	
	IV	1 0 0	8 0 0		0 4 8	3 5 1	2 4 3	0 9 9	
				...	0 6 2	3 13 1	3 14 8	0 14 5	Revised rates
Tumkur ...	I	2 12 0	9 0 0		1 1 6	4 14 5	6 0 2	2 12 6	
	II	2 10 0	9 0 0		0 15 11	4 8 8	6 11 5	1 12 3	
	III	2 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	0 14 0	3 11 10	4 6 7	1 3 2	
	IV	2 4 0	8 0 0		0 12 7	3 2 2	5 7 10	0 15 10	
	V	2 0 0	8 0 0		0 10 11	2 13 2	3 0 0	0 12 3	
				...	0 13 10	4 3 1	5 2 1	1 5 2	

Taluk	Group	Maximum rates			Average rates				Remarks
		Dry	Wet	Garden	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Tiptur (late Honnavalli)	I	2 0 0	8 0 0		0 14 1	4 6 6	3 3 1	...	
	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	0 10 6	4 4 8	3 3 1	...	
	III	1 8 0	7 8 0		0 9 0	3 6 4	2 9 4	...	
		...	...	...	0 12 10	4 5 3	3 1 8	1 6 0	Old rates
Gubbi (late Kadaba) ...	I	2 0 0	8 0 0		0 14 6	3 13 10	3 7 9	...	
	II	1 12 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	0 13 0	3 14 0	4 0 2	...	
	III	1 8 0	7 0 0		0 11 7	2 12 2	4 1 3	...	
		...	...	..	0 13 0	3 12 4	3 3 11	1 2 1	Now proposed
Chikmayakanhalli ...	I	2 6 0	8 8 0		1 1 6	4 4 11	4 15 9	1 11 4	
	II	2 2 0	8 8 0	12 0 0	0 14 8	4 8 4	5 6 10	1 6 2	
	III	2 0 0	8 0 0		0 11 4	4 5 0	8 10 0	1 8 4	
		...	...	..	1 0 7	4 5 9	6 3 1	1 10 2	

Regarding the low rates of Budihal, I have only to refer to the remarks made by you in paras 31 and 34 of your report on the Harnahalli Taluk, and to add that the same explanation holds good in the case of the Sira Taluk. I take the liberty of quoting for your better recollection the following sentences from the passages concerned. "In the case of Budihal, Colonel Grant, lately Survey Commissioner, appears to have dealt rather drastically with the old (garden) rate of Rs. 16 which he brought down to Rs. 9, in consideration of the fact that the price of cocoanut, the principal garden produce there, had not at the time (1905) advanced at the pace at which other crops had, that export from the taluk was not easy, the Railway not being near at hand and that the great increase in Bagayet area had enabled him to make up, as far as that could be, the loss due to the large reduction in the maximum." "Budihal had been treated to exceptional leniency both at

original and revised settlements. I showed * * why the old garden maximum of that taluk was cut down in a way which under ordinary circumstances would be characterised as needlessly violent. That explanation in part stands good for the low dry rates as well."

The rates proposed for Chiknayakanhalli are in keeping with the revised rates of the Tumkur Taluk and the old rates of the late Honnavalli and Kadaba Taluks.

31. *Assessed Waste lands.*—The following statement shows the extent of waste lands in the several groups and the assessment they bear under the proposed revision.

Group	Dry			Wet			Garden			Total		
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	19,052	14,626	0 12 5	61	239	3 14 8	53	172	3 3 11	19,166	15,037	0 12 7
II ..	5,767	4,030	0 11 2	6	19	3 2 8	21	71	3 6 1	5,791	4,120	0 11 5
III .	3,235	2,013	0 9 11	1	12	3 0 0	13	57	4 6 2	3,252	2,082	0 10 3
Total..	28,054	20,669	0 11 9	71	270	3 12 10	87	300	3 7 2	28,212	21,239	0 12 1

The above statement shows that there are still 28,212 acres of land assessed at the average rate of Rs. 0-12-1 per acre which are unoccupied and are available for cultivation. I trust that the moderation with which the above lands are assessed under my proposals will be an incentive to the expansion of cultivation in the future.

32. *Limits of Increase.*—The prescribed limit has been exceeded in the case of the following villages due to extended cultivation and not to enhanced rates.

Serial No. in Appendix B	Name of Village
42	Dibbanahalli
48	Lakamagondanhalli
49	Nagenhalli
100	Jakkanhalli
141	Jogihalli
204	Kallanhalli
260	Merehallada Kaval

33. *Cesses.*—The Local Fund and Irrigation cesses will be a separate levy under the orders of Government as in the case of all taluks brought under revision settlement.

34. A coloured map showing the grouping of villages, etc., is appended to this report along with other appendices.

35. The settlement will take effect from the year following that in which it is announced.

36. Taking into consideration the great advantages this taluk possesses in having a railway running through it with three stations, with an improved system of roads, high and rural, and the great increase of late years in the value of agricultural produce, the slight enhancement of revenue is one that will not be felt, or at least will be borne without difficulty, and may be confidently recommended for sanction.

APPENDIX A.

Revenue Statement for 261 villages of Chiknayakanhalli Taluk of the Tumkur District from the year 1879-80 to 1914-15.

Year	Occupied lands paying assessment								Remission	Revenue collections after deducting remission	Miscellaneous revenue	Total of columns 11 and 12
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total					
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879—1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880—1881							42,315	75,737	497	75,240	..	75,240
1881—1882							41,798	75,793	597	75,196	..	75,196
1882—1883							44,739	77,516	510	77,006	..	77,006
1883—1884							46,855	82,804	493	82,311	..	82,311
1884—1885							46,527	82,557	..	82,557	..	82,557
1885—1886							50,951	87,535	..	87,535	..	87,535
1886—1887							52,830	90,823	..	90,823	..	90,823
1887—1888							54,086	91,099	..	91,099	..	91,099
1888—1889							55,227	94,773	906	93,867	..	93,867
1889—1890							57,248	96,904	1,383	95,521	..	95,521
1890—1891							57,787	96,663	1,344	95,319	..	95,319
1891—1892							58,288	97,313	1,284	96,029	..	96,029
1892—1893							61,176	1,01,268	1,078	1,00,190	..	1,00,190
1893—1894							65,799	1,06,196	1,145	1,05,051	..	1,05,051
1894—1895			Details not available.				66,969	1,07,254	936	1,06,318	..	1,06,318
1895—1896							67,537	1,08,256	643	1,07,613	..	1,07,613
1896—1897							66,921	1,07,083	341	1,06,742	..	1,06,742
1897—1898							66,914	1,07,253	196	1,07,057	..	1,07,057
1898—1899							67,100	1,07,549	83	1,07,466	..	1,07,466
1899—1900							66,668	1,07,098	43	1,06,965	..	1,06,965
1900—1901							67,894	1,08,287	41	1,08,246	..	1,08,246
1901—1902							71,929	1,11,216	31	1,11,185	..	1,11,185
1902—1903							73,173	1,12,799	20	1,12,779	..	1,12,779
1903—1904							73,185	1,12,873	10	1,12,863	..	1,12,863
1904—1905							73,079	1,12,863	10	1,12,853	..	1,12,853
1905—1906							..	..	..	..	..	..
1906—1907							72,447	1,12,458	73	1,12,385	..	1,12,385
1907—1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,794	1,13,515	..	1,13,515	1,147	1,14,662
1908—1909	64,531	56,477	3,178	12,826	5,927	44,036	73,636	1,13,339	298	1,13,041	1,133	1,14,174
1909—1910	65,606	57,920	3,211	12,843	6,403	44,301	75,222	1,15,064	..	1,15,064	1,146	1,16,210
1910—1911	66,436	58,432	3,222	12,965	5,953	44,307	75,611	1,15,704	..	1,15,704	1,140	1,16,844
1911—1912	67,922	59,005	3,241	13,149	5,953	44,258	77,116	1,16,412	..	1,16,412	1,145	1,17,557
1912—1913	68,706	59,574	3,246	13,016	5,911	44,387	77,863	1,16,977	..	1,16,977	1,152	1,18,129
1913—1914	69,299	59,970	3,246	13,015	5,923	44,354	78,468	1,17,339	1	1,17,338	1,140	1,18,478
1914—1915	70,296	60,853	3,245	13,057	5,966	44,148	79,507	1,18,058	..	1,18,058	1,134	1,19,192

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Year	Unoccupied assessed arable Government land									Inam land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partly			Total Government land occupied, unoccupied and Inam			
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total		Realization from grazing (Hulbanni)	Acres	Assessment	Collections, i.e., Jodi, Quit-rent, etc.	Area. Total of Columns 8—20 and 23	Assessment. Total of Columns 9—21 and 24	Collection, Total of Columns 13, 22 and 25	Remarks
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment								
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1879—1880							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1880—1881							62,530	59,591	482	4,009	6,063	1,365	1,08,854	1,41,391	77,087	
1881—1882							63,168	59,605	3,938	3,919	5,993	1,341	1,08,885	1,41,391	80,475	
1882—1883							60,414	58,022	3,785	3,890	5,948	1,332	1,09,043	1,41,486	82,123	
1883—1884							58,144	52,651	3,783	3,893	5,955	1,331	1,08,892	1,41,410	87,425	
1884—1885							58,482	52,919	2,149	3,871	5,936	1,324	1,08,880	1,41,412	86,030	
1885—1886							55,012	48,405	3,643	3,871	5,936	1,354	1,09,834	1,41,876	92,532	
1886—1887							52,143	44,627	3,600	3,870	5,936	1,328	1,08,843	1,41,386	93,751	
1887—1888							50,933	44,489	3,606	3,816	5,786	2,101	1,08,835	1,41,374	96,806	
1888—1889							49,862	40,936	3,498	3,758	5,695	2,324	1,08,847	1,41,404	99,689	
1889—1890							47,845	38,828	3,554	3,725	5,647	2,318	1,08,818	1,41,379	1,01,393	
1890—1891							47,330	39,113	3,458	3,704	5,609	2,303	1,08,818	1,41,385	1,01,080	
1891—1892							46,844	38,492	3,374	3,682	5,576	2,354	1,08,814	1,41,381	1,01,757	
1892—1893							43,910	34,649	3,428	3,681	5,482	2,337	1,08,797	1,41,399	1,05,955	
1893—1894							39,158	29,634	3,143	3,686	5,481	2,337	1,08,643	1,41,311	1,10,531	
1894—1895				Details not available.			38,107	28,606	3,269	3,584	5,464	2,317	1,08,660	1,41,324	1,11,904	
1895—1896							37,796	28,110	2,807	3,594	5,456	2,319	1,08,927	1,41,822	1,12,739	
1896—1897							38,417	20,262	2,735	3,572	5,455	2,325	1,08,910	1,41,800	1,11,822	
1897—1898							38,481	24,821	2,772	3,572	5,455	2,319	1,08,967	1,37,529	1,12,148	
1898—1899							38,314	27,307	2,727	3,572	5,455	2,319	1,08,986	1,40,401	1,12,,12	
1899—1900							38,745	27,920	2,645	3,572	5,455	2,319	1,08,985	1,40,383	1,11,929	
1900—1901							37,766	26,856	2,582	3,568	5,429	2,319	1,09,228	1,40,572	1,13,147	
1901—1902							33,732	24,018	2,497	3,565	5,426	2,319	1,09,226	1,40,660	1,16,001	
1902—1903							32,418	22,139	2,413	3,625	5,519	2,177	1,09,216	1,40,457	1,17,369	
1903—1904							32,413	22,069	3,285	3,625	5,521	2,172	1,09,223	1,40,463	1,18,320	
1904—1905							32,523	22,083	2,808	3,617	5,512	2,169	1,09,219	1,40,458	1,17,830	
1905—1906							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1906—1907							33,157	22,513	2,307	3,617	5,512	2,169	1,09,221	1,40,483	1,16,861	
1907—1908	30,981	18,834	144	474	253	2,356	31,378	21,664	2,212	3,712	5,519	2,305	1,08,884	1,40,698	1,19,179	
1908—1909	31,142	19,275	137	453	256	2,126	31,535	21,854	2,141	3,713	5,519	2,305	1,08,884	1,40,712	1,18,620	
1909—1910	29,613	17,827	104	322	235	1,969	29,952	20,118	1,983	3,710	5,516	2,302	1,08 884	1,40,698	1,20,495	
1910—1911	29,235	17,218	97	302	231	1,964	29,563	19,484	2,071	3,709	5,516	2,300	1,08,883	1,40,704	1,21,215	
1911—1912	27,762	16,547	73	228	230	2,004	28,065	18,779	2,061	3,704	5,512	2,295	1,08,885	1,40,703	1,21,913	
1912—1913	27,022	16,084	74	222	222	1,911	27,318	18,217	1,944	3,704	5,512	2,297	1,08,885	1,40,706	1,22,370	
1913—1914	26,419	15,723	71	224	219	1,908	26,712	17,855	1,907	3,705	5,512	2,297	1,08,885	1,40,706	1,22,682	
1914—1915	25,400	15,032	74	223	217	1,911	25,691	17,166	1,829	3,704	5,512	2,169	1,08,902	1,40,736	1,23,190	

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APPEN

Classwar Statement, Chiknayakan

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	By Former Survey: Maximum rates Dry	Maximum rates Wet	Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land: Dry crop Acres	Dry crop Assessment	Wet crop Acres	Wet crop Assessment	Garden Acres	Garden Assessment	Miscellaneous	Total Acres	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
			CLASS I.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs			R
Chikanayakanhalli.	Chikanayakanhalli.	1	Kasaba Chiknayakanhalli.	2-0-0	8-0-0	523	319	335	301	81	421	54	482	..	470	1,
		2	Bagayat	..	..	314	32	27	26	..	..	287	3,607	17	314	3,
		3	Kurubarahalli ..	..	..	328	75	277	285	..	..	47	287	..	324	
		4	Anekatte.. ..	..	..	360	129	135	123	31	139	53	272	..	237	
		5	Bachihalli ..	..	..	257	160	202	170	..	..	45	215	..	247	
		6	Chunganhalli ..	..	..	453	263	260	206	10	34	145	740	10	415	
		7	Dugadihalli ..	..	..	543	409	376	313	4	14	33	172	..	413	
		8	Kyadigehalli ..	..	..	240	43	218	197	2	6	26	89	..	246	
		9	Kadenhalli ..	..	..	196	144	141	106	..	..	23	78	..	164	
		10	Dabbegotta ..	..	..	1,059	843	743	583	14	40	216	907	8	973	1,
		11	Channenhalli ..	..	..	127	20	46	48	..	..	51	470	..	97	
		12	Gollarhalli ..	..	..	185	1,260	93	82	3	11	29	225	..	127	
		13	Bavanhalli ..	..	..	369	34	285	240	..	..	39	250	..	324	
		14	Shavigehalli ..	..	..	213	97	200	179	4	15	1	1	..	205	
		15	Aladakatte ..	..	..	456	132	164	133	3	8	31	239	..	198	
		16	Byalakere ..	..	..	535	535	227	191	..	..	123	910	..	350	1,
		17	Thonnalapur ..	..	..	438	1,142	70	42	..	..	15	11	..	85	
		18	Dasihalli ..	..	..	177	14	173	139	..	..	1	1	..	174	
		19	Kodihalli ..	..	..	225	1,561	52	40	..	..	34	229	..	86	
		20	Maligehalli ..	..	..	149	13	148	118	..	..	1	1	..	149	
		21	Honnebagi ..	..	..	716	1,354	425	349	2	6	59	348	..	486	
		22	Jogihalli	..	..	314	57	283	231	2	6	29	90	..	314	
		23	Kodalagara ..	..	..	667	653	203	194	7	22	44	229	..	254	
		24	Byteranganhalli ..	..	..	104	456	14	11	..	..	19	62	..	33	
		25	Melanhalli ..	..	..	484	301	283	273	6	14	135	759	..	424	1
		26	Yerehalli ..	..	..	280	103	109	90	..	..	30	91	..	139	
		27	Chikkenhalli ..	..	..	212	60	172	142	9	28	11	45	..	192	
		28	Kasba Settikere ..	..	..	1,208	628	587	574	96	491	368	2,101	11	1,051	3,
		29	Vaddarhalli ..	..	..	206	366	163	159	5	19	26	105	..	194	
		30	Madihalli ..	..	..	1,233	507	346	373	3	9	127	662	..	476	1
		31	Ballenhalli ..	..	..	290	333	191	171	..	..	36	135	..	227	
		32	Sasalu	..	..	998	1,047	785	597	..	..	154	582	..	939	1,
		33	Vaderhalli ..	..	..	206	41	206	176	6	18	72	385	..	284	
		34	Pemmaldevihalli ..	..	..	132	473	118	100	1	3	1	3	..	120	
		35	Makavalli ..	..	..	702	364	486	410	3	5	65	282	..	554	
		36	Ajjenhalli ..	..	..	261	269	244	170	..	..	14	58	..	258	
		37	Gopalanhalli ..	..	..	481	429	294	262	27	72	49	201	..	370	
		38	Somalapur ..	..	..	91	14	88	64	..	..	..	..	..	88	
		39	Agasarhalli ..	..	..	378	382	205	146	1	2	46	167	..	252	
		40	Kuppur	..	..	426	198	219	285	17	47	140	525	..	376	
		41	Benakankatte ..	..	..	305	311	196	200	3	9	82	425	..	281	
		42	Dibbadhalli ..	..	..	274	137	146	120	..	..	..	..	..	146	
		43	Tammadhalli ..	..	..	331	350	191	200	4	10	40	176	..	235	
		44	Manchasandra ..	..	..	378	197	299	241	6	30	53	252	..	358	
		45	Hesarhalli ..	..	..	472	339	355	355	22	81	3	11	..	380	
		46	Gaudanhalli ..	..	..	417	332	248	215	11	38	55	186	..	314	
		47	Kurubarhalli ..	..	..	301	235	135	122	3	11	7	25	..	145	
		48	Lakamgondanhalli...	..	..	288	115	243	242	..	..	45	134	..	288	
		49	Nagenhalli ..	..	..	109	40	69	75	2	6	17	69	..	88	
		50	Pankajanhalli ..	..	..	446	160	299	265	92	374	29	162	..	420	
		51	Tigalanhalli ..	..	..	579	72	374	380	..	..	93	365	..	467	
		52	Malagondanhalli ..	..	..	346	119	285	267	2	5	35	117	..	322	
		53	Gerahalli ..	..	..	368	144	153	137	1	2	..	..	..	154	
		54	Godekere ..	..	..	892	168	665	704	21	52	119	1,315	..	805	2
		55	Settihalli ..	..	..	669	164	520	435	3	12	..	..	..	523	
		56	Krishnasagarkere ..	..	..	246	214	114	135	39	114	89	659	..	242	
		57	Tarabenhalli ..	..	..	682	255	289	215	4	10	42	150	..	335	
		58	Manchakatte ..	..	..	213	669	113	99	..	..	15	93	..	128	
		59	Bagganhalli ..	..	..	595	678	368	280	7	22	1	2	..	376	
		60	Bedarhalli ..	..	..	406	244	287	238	26	103	4	18	..	317	
		61	Bullenhalli ..	..	..	162	441	125	116	..	..	10	40	..	135	
		62	Somanhalli ..	..	..	808	200	359	313	1	2	2	13	..	362	
		63	Bairaganhalli ..	..	..	223	59	210	179	3	6	..	..	..	222	
		64	Kantlagere ..	..	..	371	105	250	211	..	..	..	..	..	250	
		65	Naduvanhalli ..	..	..	393	298	380	314	1	5	1	1	..	382	
		66	Halagona ..	..	..	791	334	547	481	1	1	1	1	..	549	

No. R. 4587-91—L S. 52-17-2, dated 21st September 1918.

luk, Tumkur District.

aximum rates		By Revision Survey														
				Government occupied land												
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total		Unoccupied waste				
	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
a.p.	Rs.a p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs		Rs.			
0	8-8-0	512	331	324	344	80	142	58	442	462	1,228	..	..	2	..	1
..	..	314	33	33	40	7	30	273	2,450	313	2,520	..	..	..	31	2
..	..	330	73	274	335	..	..	53	225	327	560	1	2	..	2	3
..	..	3.0	140	141	133	27	127	66	291	234	551	98	97	3	..	4
..	..	257	155	191	190	..	..	55	207	246	397	6	2	3	..	5
..	..	453	263	238	223	11	10	165	693	414	956	28	14	..	3	6
..	..	541	406	373	375	7	25	41	162	427	562	112	97	13	..	7
..	..	249	45	213	228	1	2	32	87	246	317	2	2	9	..	8
..	..	193	145	136	121	..	..	25	76	161	197	32	21	7	..	9
..	..	1,118	792	716	667	21	64	227	706	964	1,527	117	100	..	1	10
..	..	127	20	46	57	6	30	45	311	97	398	25	28	..	23	11
..	..	185	1,260	86	90	5	13	37	220	128	323	55	15	2	..	12
..	..	372	37	289	299	..	..	38	207	327	506	24	17	1	..	13
..	..	214	101	201	217	3	11	1	1	205	223	7	5	11	..	14
..	..	437	151	160	151	3	8	33	218	196	380	240	188	..	..	15
..	..	523	535	219	221	8	36	121	736	348	993	165	121	..	10	16
..	..	437	1,143	72	52	..	..	13	26	85	78	352	224	..	6	17
..	..	177	16	172	166	..	..	2	3	174	169	..	..	21	..	18
..	..	216	1,569	55	62	6	30	29	137	90	229	126	106	..	18	19
..	..	146	15	145	138	..	..	1	1	146	139	..	..	17	..	20
..	..	727	1,372	433	420	2	6	88	420	523	846	200	147	20	..	21
..	..	312	60	262	256	..	..	50	153	312	409	..	..	25	..	22
..	..	665	653	193	218	11	36	51	185	255	436	109	332	..	1	23
..	..	103	456	14	12	..	..	20	62	34	74	69	64	1	..	24
..	..	486	304	285	328	4	11	138	640	427	979	36	31	..	6	25
..	..	279	104	118	114	..	..	30	81	148	195	131	107	8	..	26
..	..	214	64	170	166	8	25	16	18	194	239	18	21	11	..	27
..	..	1,301	642	532	617	92	499	428	2,059	1,052	3,175	96	91	..	..	28
..	..	265	364	162	190	5	21	27	95	194	306	69	67	8	..	29
..	..	1,229	514	384	494	5	17	141	591	530	1,102	675	560	6	..	30
..	..	292	335	176	188	..	..	53	170	229	358	59	52	17	..	31
..	..	995	1,057	686	617	..	..	232	735	918	1,352	14	31	15	..	32
..	..	296	40	187	192	3	8	94	350	284	550	5	7	..	5	33
..	..	148	459	117	119	..	..	3	7	120	126	16	14	19	..	34
..	..	700	336	468	468	2	4	82	297	552	769	134	90	10	..	35
..	..	260	272	225	188	..	..	33	114	258	302	2	2	32	..	36
..	..	477	428	281	297	22	62	68	222	371	581	97	59	9	..	37
..	..	91	14	87	76	..	..	..	..	87	76	..	..	19	..	38
..	..	376	387	213	178	1	2	52	145	266	325	110	77	3	..	39
..	..	426	499	208	323	23	66	145	522	376	911	3	2	6	..	40
..	..	306	310	178	214	5	17	98	420	281	651	21	28	3	..	41
..	..	275	138	275	208	..	..	..	..	275	208	..	..	123	..	42
..	..	331	351	186	230	4	11	45	168	235	409	82	50	6	..	43
..	..	380	195	279	268	7	36	72	289	358	593	3	2	13	..	44
..	..	464	344	332	392	21	83	26	65	379	540	54	64	21	..	45
..	..	410	342	245	254	9	34	64	181	318	469	76	52	7	..	46
..	..	301	237	135	145	..	..	10	47	145	182	150	109	15	..	47
..	..	288	118	159	188	9	42	120	412	288	642	..	..	71	..	48
..	..	109	39	43	57	..	..	46	205	89	262	20	33	75	..	49
..	..	445	160	250	264	42	181	125	587	417	1,032	20	34	29	..	50
..	..	578	74	337	404	..	..	131	147	468	851	89	71	14	..	51
..	..	314	121	224	246	7	19	90	245	321	513	15	14	32	..	52
..	..	369	141	151	164	2	4	1	1	157	169	210	171	22	..	53
..	..	887	172	585	739	46	119	169	1,331	800	2,189	62	64	6	..	54
..	..	666	171	511	511	3	13	6	11	520	535	132	95	20	..	55
..	..	249	285	56	78	24	74	162	954	242	1,106	2	2	22	..	56
..	..	685	256	268	237	4	11	51	169	323	417	347	296	11	..	57
..	..	215	534	113	119	..	..	16	75	129	194	84	57	1	..	58
..	..	606	679	359	325	7	25	11	30	377	378	220	152	25	..	59
..	..	405	247	268	261	18	76	37	147	323	484	76	66	35	..	60
..	..	162	561	123	135	..	..	12	36	135	171	23	19	10	..	61
..	..	808	282	344	356	1	2	17	58	362	416	446	354	27	..	62
..	..	222	58	212	207	3	6	6	13	221	226	1	2	22	..	63
..	..	371	106	240	240	..	..	10	21	250	261	121	88	24	..	64
..	..	389	303	370	366	3	15	4	9	377	390	1	2	22	..	65
..	..	794	330	545	570	..	..	17	36	562	606	225	214	23	..	66

Number	Name of village	By Former Survey: Maximum rates Dry	Maximum rates Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land: Dry crop Acres	Dry crop Assessment	Wet crop Acres	Wet crop Assessment	Garden Acres	Garden Assessment	Miscellaneous	Total Acres	Total Assessment
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
67	Kasba Kibbanhalli..	2-0-0	8-0-0	812	252	595	557	16	70	10	36	..	621	663
68	Birasandra ..	..	..	907	482	570	689	..	..	19	174	..	589	863
69	Kundur	..	..	655	360	548	630	2	4	5	20	..	555	654
70	Kibbanhalli Amanikere.	..	..	147	214	9	12	46	244	91	581	..	146	837
71	Yagachikatte ..	..	..	624	228	328	327	6	16	1	3	..	335	346
72	Heggere	..	..	587	370	444	511	..	..	2	6	..	446	517
73	Balamarihalli ..	..	..	143	105	128	132	..	..	2	6	..	130	138
74	Dunda	..	..	1,130	516	1,000	1,207	32	98	9	27	..	1,041	1,332
75	Bugaranhalli ..	..	..	153	31	149	143	3	8	1	2	..	153	153
76	Lingapur	..	..	164	25	160	156	1	3	..	..	..	161	159
77	Marasandra ..	..	..	607	142	332	364	..	..	2	6	..	334	37
78	Kunakenhalli ..	..	..	1,011	2,894	630	567	..	..	8	27	..	638	594
79	Kattigenhalli ..	..	..	386	252	211	186	1	5	48	729	..	260	920
80	Chaudalapur ..	..	..	156	5,281	40	40	..	..	32	78	..	72	118
81	Jakkanhalli ..	..	..	432	159	348	358	1	2	9	41	..	358	401
82	Gadabanhalli ..	..	..	306	126	180	234	20	94	1	2	..	201	330
83	Balagere ..	..	..	804	1,016	630	677	19	79	122	597	..	771	1,353
84	Siddanhalli ..	..	..	118	12	31	33	..	..	..	..	..	31	33
85	Thimmalapur ..	..	..	190	155	185	139	..	..	1	1	..	186	140
86	Bammanhalli ..	..	..	551	175	441	508	..	..	8	37	..	449	545
87	Banasandra ..	..	..	610	280	583	553	..	..	4	27	..	587	580
88	Gulladhalli ..	..	..	224	171	111	124	..	..	..	..	..	111	124
89	Karekurchi ..	..	..	256	542	121	119	..	..	..	..	..	121	119
90	Hatna	..	..	1,010	544	712	657	61	191	46	137	..	819	985
91	Hindasgere ..	..	..	389	166	207	245	15	44	10	73	..	232	362
92	Kamagondanhalli ..	..	..	409	83	254	227	1	3	3	15	..	258	245
93	Badanekatte ..	..	..	178	14	173	137	5	14	..	..	..	178	151
94	Hattyal	..	..	2,031	830	754	598	5	12	4	24	..	763	634
95	Kagihallad Kaval ..	..	..	..	817	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Kallenhalli Kaval ..	..	..	278	154	227	263	..	..	..	..	..	227	263
97	Alalagatta ..	..	..	808	318	423	437	52	178	145	1,809	..	620	2,424
98	Bettadhalli ..	..	..	376	98	291	282	11	27	17	127	..	319	436
99	Bennihalli ..	..	..	193	46	154	141	5	18	6	77	..	165	236
100	Jakkanhalli ..	..	..	229	10	82	54	..	..	..	..	..	82	54
101	Huchanpalya ..	..	..	79	3	63	53	8	21	2	20	..	73	94
102	Kasba Nittur ..	..	..	844	608	607	607	1	4	90	1,108	..	698	1,719
103	Virupakshapur ..	..	..	693	402	235	190	12	29	5	22	..	252	241
104	Rajanpenje ..	..	..	161	60	155	116	1	1	..	..	..	156	117
105	Timmalipalya ..	..	..	93	12	92	69	..	..	..	..	..	92	69
106	Kunduranhalli ..	..	..	328	112	269	268	..	..	5	27	..	274	295
107	Bommarasanhalli ..	..	..	1,017	807	305	275	59	172	8	48	..	372	495
108	Soppanhalli ..	..	..	176	17	152	142	..	..	..	..	..	152	142
109	Samudrankote ..	..	..	310	94	256	209	10	23	6	24	..	272	256
110	Handanhalli ..	..	..	535	485	315	283	17	61	27	269	12	359	625
111	Kallenhalli ..	..	..	91	14	85	91	1	3	2	9	..	88	103
112	Adalagere ..	..	..	650	601	329	378	36	122	120	1,584	..	485	2,084
113	Pura	..	..	591	225	384	326	1	1	..	..	..	385	327
114	Bandihalli ..	..	..	209	26	188	188	5	9	..	..	..	193	197
115	Ammanhalli ..	..	..	298	210	194	173	1	2	52	579	..	247	754
116	Karehalli ..	..	..	184	134	159	119	..	..	..	..	..	159	119
117	Kenchanhalli ..	..	..	298	81	103	79	2	3	..	..	..	105	82
118	Nandihalli ..	..	..	904	401	644	480	9	26	..	..	..	653	506
119	Parasanhalli ..	..	..	142	92	103	92	1	1	..	..	..	104	93
120	Mattigatta ..	..	..	1,052	412	783	630	42	97	24	212	..	849	939
121	Babaganhalli ..	..	..	268	58	143	106	..	..	..	..	..	143	106
122	Benachagere ..	..	..	561	171	498	391	6	10	9	47	..	513	448
123	Hosarahalli ..	..	..	247	53	228	210	1	3	6	53	..	235	272
124	Nittur Amanikere..	..	..	895	361	19	15	799	3,828	..	..	..	818	3,843
125	Bagur	..	..	748	256	484	380	25	78	..	..	..	509	458
126	Haranhalli ..	..	..	215	84	195	139	..	..	..	..	..	195	139
127	Madangatta ..	..	..	302	39	255	221	1	1	..	..	..	256	222
128	Kodinagenhalli ..	..	..	409	333	225	218	69	225	34	239	..	328	682
129	Tyagatur ..	..	..	894	144	658	713	4	10	77	723	..	739	1,446
130	Tyagatur Amanikere	..	..	306	6	306	409	..	..	..	..	..	306	409
131	Ankapur ..	..	..	502	186	277	228	..	..	10	80	..	287	308
132	Bommanhalli ..	..	..	367	128	261	251	2	2	9	51	..	272	304
133	Idakaralialli) ..	..	..	609	233	488	381	53	258	4	41	..	545	680
134	Somaiapur ..	..	..	539	184	358	333	36	154	12	111	..	406	598
135	Malionhalli] ..	..	..	625	83	442	403	17	46	..	..	..	459	449
136	Ramapur ..	..	..	544	166	367	361	..	..	..	..	..	367	361
137	Muganaikankote ..	..	..	550	264	283	276	14	71	72	681	..	369	1,028

Gubbi Taluk

No. R. 4587-91—L. S. 52-17-2, dated 21st September 1918.

By Revision Survey

imum ates Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable	Government occupied land: Dry crop Acres	Dry crop Assessment	Wet crop Acres	Wet crop Assessment	Garden Acres	Garden Assessment	Total Acres	Total Assessment	Unoccupied waste Acres	Unoccupied waste Assessment	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.	Number
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
p. Rs a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
8-8-0	809	278	565	627	12	55	41	120	618	802	157	123	21	..	67
..	907	477	522	746	..	.	66	298	588	1,044	305	256	21	..	68
..	654	360	528	722	3	6	20	60	551	788	88	66	20	..	69
..	147	217	7	12	57	321	83	458	147	791	..	..	..	5	70
..	624	223	325	385	7	19	4	11	336	415	277	217	20	..	71
..	586	385	420	577	..	..	24	65	444	642	119	88	24	..	72
..	113	105	124	152	..	..	6	23	130	175	.	.	27	..	73
..	1,123	542	974	1,394	24	79	33	79	1,031	1,552	76	55	17	.	74
..	153	32	136	154	..	.	17	38	153	192	..	..	25	.	75
..	164	34	154	178	1	2	6	13	161	193	.	..	21	..	76
..	607	145	334	437	.	..	5	16	339	453	266	218	22	..	77
..	773	3,136	597	636	..	..	40	101	637	737	121	76	24	..	78
..	384	255	203	211	1	1	55	579	259	794	116	85	..	14	79
..	155	5,333	47	57	..	.	30	76	77	133	78	85	13	..	80
..	431	156	338	413	..	..	20	68	358	481	42	36	20	..	81
..	306	125	195	302	16	81	10	19	221	402	75	69	22	..	82
..	891	1,057	560	717	23	102	185	768	768	1,587	47	43	17	..	83
..	118	11	31	38	..	.	..	..	31	38	87	74	15	..	84
..	189	154	185	166	..	.	1	1	186	167	..	..	19	..	85
..	553	182	425	584	..	.	24	63	449	647	86	52	19	..	86
..	608	296	554	625	..	..	31	81	585	706	..	..	22	..	87
..	225	171	108	145	..	.	3	6	111	151	112	85	22	..	88
..	256	543	121	142	..	..	..	.	121	142	135	121	19	..	89
..	1,007	339	677	739	55	183	88	224	820	1,146	137	103	16	..	90
..	390	169	231	254	12	36	47	168	293	458	88	73	27	..	91
..	409	84	242	256	1	4	14	46	257	306	150	121	25	..	92
..	177	15	170	159	1	2	6	13	177	174	..	..	15	..	93
..	2,006	853	737	691	5	13	9	34	751	738	1,246	891	16	..	94
..	..	1,263	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	95
..	296	136	211	290	..	..	17	38	228	328	68	64	25	..	96
..	805	331	422	518	71	261	135	1,285	628	2,064	14	58	15	..	97
..	380	96	279	323	4	11	36	153	319	487	31	29	12	..	98
..	193	49	155	169	5	19	5	58	165	246	22	14	4	..	99
..	227	12	126	97	..	..	..	..	126	97	101	66	80	..	100
..	79	6	64	62	7	19	2	17	73	98	2	2	4	..	101
..	842	700	597	712	2	8	95	987	694	1,707	1	2	..	1	102
..	691	407	257	249	10	25	14	40	281	314	407	299	30	..	103
..	163	60	157	140	1	2	..	..	158	142	..	..	21	..	104
..	92	15	88	78	..	..	4	8	92	86	..	..	25	..	105
..	330	116	294	347	..	..	18	48	307	395	17	17	34	..	106
..	1,033	799	311	332	58	181	13	53	382	566	633	444	14	..	107
..	173	20	143	159	..	..	13	28	156	187	17	19	32	..	108
..	310	94	255	247	7	17	9	26	271	290	34	21	13	..	109
..	528	494	322	314	17	66	37	284	376	694	146	116	11	..	110
..	89	16	82	104	1	2	3	11	86	117	..	..	14	..	111
..	653	597	327	444	35	125	122	1,169	484	1,738	91	132	..	17	112
..	584	232	382	382	1	2	..	..	383	384	194	157	17	..	113
..	209	22	180	214	5	8	8	16	193	238	..	..	21	..	114
..	314	194	201	211	1	2	61	550	263	763	46	43	1	..	115
..	183	136	157	138	..	..	2	4	159	142	24	19	19	..	116
..	300	82	102	95	2	4	4	7	108	106	192	133	29	..	117
..	907	401	637	565	5	15	19	46	661	626	234	157	24	..	118
..	160	74	101	107	1	2	2	4	104	113	56	52	22	..	119
..	1,049	416	816	781	39	96	26	130	881	1,007	130	116	7	..	120
..	141	188	141	123	..	..	..	..	141	123	..	..	16	..	121
..	563	173	489	454	6	11	20	67	515	532	7	5	19	..	122
..	247	49	222	249	1	4	12	69	235	322	..	..	18	..	123
..	885	367	25	21	768	3,912	28	139	821	4,072	8	16	6	..	124
..	747	257	469	439	23	76	2	4	494	519	203	147	13	..	125
..	216	86	196	166	..	..	..	..	196	166	3	2	19	..	126
..	358	41	252	259	..	..	..	..	252	259	91	78	17	..	127
..	408	333	276	316	60	208	19	102	355	626	21	25	..	8	128
..	896	161	664	850	12	30	74	660	750	1,540	3	2	7	..	129
..	305	8	304	482	..	..	1	1	305	483	..	..	18	..	130
..	325	364	276	271	..	..	11	69	287	340	25	21	10	..	131
..	368	129	262	297	2	2	10	30	274	329	72	59	8	..	132
..	607	248	477	439	44	227	16	99	537	765	50	43	13	..	133
..	537	185	356	392	39	176	17	130	412	698	102	93	17	..	134
..	626	85	437	470	10	30	14	28	461	528	147	135	18	..	135
..	342	108	365	425	..	..	..	..	365	425	151	142	18	..	136
..	551	336	283	328	24	130	59	453	366	911	43	137	..	11	137

Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	By Former Survey													
			Maximum rates		Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land									
							Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Miscellaneous	Total		
			Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		Acres	Assessment	
12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
			Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.				R.		Rs.		Rs.				
Gubbi	138	Gerahalli ..	2-0-0	8-0-0	291	124	249	192	..	..	..	..	..	249	192	
	139	Sagasandra ..	..	..	380	262	240	275	8	27	4	49	..	252	351	
	140	Mattikere ..	..	..	386	44	189	139	29	113	..	..	..	218	252	
	141	Jogihalli	..	..	202	596	70	55	..	..	..	..	..	70	55	
	142	Kalasanhalli ..	..	..	202	61	160	135	3	7	..	..	..	163	142	
	143	Sunkapur ..	..	..	371	25	335	206	16	71	..	..	..	351	277	
	144	Basavapatna ..	..	..	367	153	232	192	6	14	7	60	..	245	266	
	145	Banniganhalli ..	..	..	270	143	52	33	..	..	..	..	..	52	33	
	146	Muddanpur ..	..	..	292	160	266	236	..	..	..	..	..	266	236	
	147	Halasinagenhalli ..	..	..	193	119	373	338	3	15	..	..	..	376	353	
	148	Uddehosakere ..	..	..	1,159	259	390	375	13	27	33	486	..	436	888	
	149	Hosahalli ..	..	..	164	64	98	83	13	36	..	..	..	111	119	
	150	Muganaikankote Amanikere	..	..	177	13	19	15	142	749	1	3	..	162	767	
	151	Sagaranhalli ..	..	..	414	162	264	241	42	119	26	268	..	332	628	
	152	Sivasandra ..	..	..	345	1,524	184	174	..	..	34	286	..	218	460	
	153	Kanchaganhalli ..	..	..	391	372	103	80	2	7	7	43	..	112	130	
	154	Doddaguni ..	..	..	712	472	393	328	3	13	103	1,360	..	499	1,701	
	155	Indaganhalli ..	..	..	511	202	238	174	2	6	7	47	..	247	227	
	156	Yemmedoddi ..	..	..	360	100	232	216	6	10	5	30	..	243	256	
	157	Honnenhalli ..	..	..	337	149	176	120	2	4	..	..	..	178	124	
	158	Badavanpalya ..	..	..	161	81	78	77	11	29	12	122	..	101	228	
	159	Sigehalli	..	..	245	36	60	51	7	23	8	32	..	75	106	
	160	Teggihalli ..	..	..	396	128	187	159	4	10	4	9	..	195	178	
	161	Dindagadhalli ..	..	..	303	66	232	180	5	17	1	6	..	238	203	
	162	Nerlakere ..	..	..	1,090	308	472	460	31	99	15	82	..	518	641	
	163	Hosahalli ..	..	..	654	182	366	299	3	9	7	52	..	376	360	
	164	Harenahalli ..	..	..	868	316	223	216	3	6	21	155	..	247	377	
	165	Yellapur	..	..	426	225	160	124	..	..	..	..	..	160	124	
	166	Bidarihallad Kaval.	..	..	..	2,477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	167	Bennehallad Kaval.	..	..	..	951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	168	Bogasandra ..	..	..	466	936	158	139	1	1	25	357	..	184	497	
	169	Muddanhalli ..	..	..	116	63	74	47	..	..	..	..	..	74	47	
	170	Bandanhalli ..	..	..	357	283	197	128	5	13	..	..	..	202	141	
	171	Virapur	..	..	204	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	172	Kasba Dandinsivara.	..	..	795	177	585	704	8	28	117	509	1	710	1,241	
	173	Sivanihalli ..	..	..	102	285	87	79	..	..	..	..	..	87	79	
	174	Brahmabadevarhalli.	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	175	Appasandra ..	..	..	213	355	78	66	3	9	..	..	..	81	75	
	176	Honnenhalli ..	..	..	515	251	124	135	9	23	6	33	..	139	191	
	177	Siddapur ..	..	..	266	145	201	200	..	..	..	..	..	201	200	
	178	Arakere	..	..	179	102	160	180	13	42	2	9	..	175	231	
	179	Hadavanhalli ..	..	..	764	356	565	594	..	..	3	7	..	568	601	
	180	Hosahalli	..	..	174	43	165	160	1	2	2	10	..	168	172	
	181	Ammanhalli ..	..	..	62	6	61	31	1	3	..	..	..	62	34	
	182	Ammasamudra ..	..	..	408	196	323	301	1	2	..	..	..	324	303	
	183	Chakavalli ..	..	..	687	282	358	361	20	58	24	159	..	402	578	
		Total ..	..	..	79,377	59,466	48,036	44,270	2,542	10,285	5,076	35,015	59	55,654	80,670	
		CLASS II.														
Gubbi	184	Sondenhalli ..	1-12-0	8-0-0	1,257	3,559	368	269	1	1	..	..	..	369	270	
Tipur	185	Thirthapur ..	..	..	456	184	152	147	..	..	24	168	..	176	315	
Chikanayakanhalli	186	Dodrampur ..	..	..	927	1,048	275	201	..	..	1	4	..	276	205	
	187	Chikrampur ..	..	..	506	380	158	105	..	..	..	..	..	158	105	
	188	Yerekatte ..	..	..	409	1,088	193	160	..	..	..	..	..	193	160	
	189	Hombalagatta ..	..	..	331	987	156	107	1	2	..	..	..	157	109	
	190	Manchenhalli ..	..	..	259	142	229	217	..	..	2	7	..	231	224	
	191	Partikatte ..	..	..	365	105	271	208	6	11	5	19	..	282	238	
	192	Karigondanhalli ..	..	..	303	6	88	52	3	9	1	1	..	92	62	
	193	Tevadihalli ..	..	..	395	46	319	274	17	49	32	358	1	368	681	
	194	Archalli	..	..	244	130	221	146	7	17	..	..	..	228	163	
	195	Mudalahalli ..	..	..	185	10	143	91	2	5	..	..	..	145	96	
	196	Pura	..	..	306	652	144	90	..	..	..	..	..	144	90	
	197	Appannanahalli ..	..	..	466	147	140	81	..	..	..	..	..	140	81	
	198	Timmalapur ..	..	..	207	74	139	105	25	61	5	36	..	169	202	
	199	Unagamala ..	..	..	396	1,568	346	245	2	4	..	..	..	348	249	
	200	Sivanihalli ..	..	..	290	155	194	152	6	17	25	252	5	225	421	
	201	Settihalli ..	..	..	587	684	457	337	30	82	14	162	..	501	581	
	202	Mesakere ..	..	..	492	272	263	236	20	60	72	1,040	18	355	1,336	

No. R. 4587-91—L. S. 52-17-2, dated 21st September 1918.

By Revision Survey

Maximum rates		Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.	Number
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
a.p.	Rs.a.p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
8-0	8-8-0	291	125	239	218	..	..	10	21	249	239	42	28	24	..	138
..	..	381	261	264	359	7	25	4	30	275	414	75	66	18	..	139
..	..	382	46	201	176	24	100	7	25	232	301	126	97	19	..	140
..	..	202	596	101	95	..	..	..	..	101	95	101	74	73	..	141
..	..	205	61	173	173	5	13	..	..	178	186	27	19	31	..	142
..	..	371	926	335	242	16	74	..	..	351	316	2	2	14	..	143
..	..	366	154	227	223	5	13	42	59	244	295	122	102	11	..	144
..	..	271	143	55	40	..	..	..	..	55	40	216	119	21	..	145
..	..	288	165	276	292	..	..	2	4	278	296	..	..	25	..	146
..	..	493	120	352	378	3	17	..	..	355	395	116	95	12	..	147
..	..	875	552	397	456	27	62	28	253	452	771	385	399	..	13	148
..	..	162	65	88	88	10	30	13	31	111	149	51	47	25	..	149
..	..	180	11	21	19	156	873	3	11	180	903	..	..	18	..	150
..	..	412	165	277	303	42	127	28	198	347	627	50	49	..	..	151
..	..	352	1,525	175	197	..	..	36	267	211	464	112	64	1	..	152
..	..	390	373	103	95	2	6	8	42	113	143	277	192	10	..	153
..	..	710	477	403	397	15	70	89	953	507	1,420	186	176	..	17	154
..	..	525	192	239	207	2	6	11	58	252	271	273	180	19	..	155
..	..	362	100	222	245	6	11	15	49	243	305	116	85	19	..	156
..	..	337	150	177	142	2	4	..	..	179	146	158	95	18	..	157
..	..	162	80	76	88	7	19	18	135	101	242	61	36	6	..	158
..	..	243	38	61	59	3	11	10	49	74	119	169	107	..	6	159
..	..	395	141	179	180	9	25	11	36	199	241	103	114	35	..	160
..	..	303	66	231	214	8	28	1	3	240	245	63	43	21	..	161
..	..	1,084	305	445	518	23	79	39	155	507	752	564	397	17	..	162
..	..	655	183	361	349	5	17	11	50	377	416	278	197	16	..	163
..	..	399	787	223	256	3	6	20	145	246	407	144	131	8	..	164
..	..	423	233	192	178	..	..	..	..	192	178	231	188	44	..	165
..	..	..	2,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
..	..	..	1,095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
..	..	465	941	144	152	1	2	23	267	168	421	290	252	..	15	168
..	..	116	63	74	57	..	..	..	..	74	57	42	26	21	..	169
..	..	356	287	210	164	4	13	1	1	215	178	141	83	26	..	170
..	..	196	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	126	..	..	171
..	..	792	183	554	791	30	108	123	481	707	1,380	10	12	11	..	172
..	..	102	291	86	93	..	..	1	1	87	94	15	12	19	..	173
..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
..	..	212	356	75	76	4	13	1	1	80	90	132	74	20	..	175
..	..	512	253	121	159	8	23	11	50	140	232	366	237	21	..	176
..	..	263	146	197	230	..	..	2	4	199	234	51	52	17	..	177
..	..	179	102	157	211	10	31	9	20	176	265	..	..	15	..	178
..	..	768	359	541	679	..	..	30	53	571	732	197	133	22	..	179
..	..	172	43	161	183	1	2	3	7	165	192	3	2	12	..	180
..	..	58	10	57	33	..	..	1	5	58	38	..	..	12	..	181
..	..	406	198	312	347	3	6	7	13	322	366	69	52	21	..	182
..	..	687	282	353	423	15	47	35	170	403	640	273	180	11	..	183
..	..	78,062	61,890	46,890	51,200	2,513	10,823	6,826	34,020	56,229	96,043	10,166	15,037	7·12	..	..
40	8-8-0	1,250	3,447	430	360	1	2	..	..	431	362	809	494	34	..	184
..	..	456	192	143	158	..	..	33	171	176	329	277	237	4	..	185
..	..	915	1,036	272	226	..	..	1	1	273	227	589	490	11	..	186
..	..	505	381	158	120	..	..	..	..	158	120	347	240	14	..	187
..	..	408	1,686	191	180	..	..	2	4	193	184	210	158	15	..	188
..	..	336	982	156	122	1	2	..	..	157	124	179	120	14	..	189
..	..	259	142	209	228	..	..	23	50	232	278	23	18	24	..	190
..	..	365	111	300	264	5	11	5	13	310	288	55	40	21	..	191
..	..	305	6	120	84	3	8	1	1	124	93	181	120	30	..	192
..	..	395	39	312	306	21	64	35	245	368	615	7	6	..	10	193
..	..	243	131	222	166	5	13	1	1	228	180	15	10	10	..	194
..	..	184	10	143	104	1	2	..	..	144	106	40	26	10	..	195
..	..	306	654	108	76	..	..	4	8	112	84	19	105	..	7	196
..	..	466	147	140	92	..	..	..	..	140	92	326	166	14	..	197
..	..	208	74	139	120	18	47	11	49	168	216	30	20	7	..	198
..	..	395	1,571	360	292	2	4	3	6	365	302	19	12	21	..	199
..	..	289	154	195	174	11	34	19	174	225	382	55	40	..	10	200
..	..	587	681	491	414	30	87	21	122	542	623	24	20	7	..	201
..	..	492	276	257	264	27	85	72	710	356	1,059	11	8	..	22	202

Number	Name of village	By Former Survey												
		Maximum rates		Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land								
						Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Miscellaneous	Total	
		Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		Acres	Assessment
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.				Rs		Rs.		Rs.			Rs
203	Yerekaval ..	1-12-0	8-0-0	..	1,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	Kallanhalli ..	..	..	857	757	71	47	3	9	..	..	..	74	56
205	Haradkere ..	..	..	658	1,059	441	325	4	7	..	..	..	445	332
206	Kondh	..	..	759	2,153	444	374	38	126	41	403	..	523	905
207	Kardikal ..	..	..	117	2,533	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	15	9
208	Musakondli ..	..	..	650	245	431	400	11	23	..	..	..	442	423
209	Mavinhalli ..	..	..	462	1,251	232	173	7	15	..	..	..	239	188
210	Mudlapalya ..	..	..	209	443	89	68	..	..	..	..	..	89	68
211	Ichalkaval ..	..	..	..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	Vobalapur (Guddada)	..	..	353	143	191	115	..	..	1	4	..	192	119
213	Hullekere ..	..	..	491	383	427	334	..	..	18	68	..	445	402
214	Hattihalli ..	..	..	342	201	259	232	11	43	3	11	..	273	286
215	Bichanhalli ..	..	..	381	236	344	209	8	35	5	57	58	357	419
216	Akkalasandra ..	..	..	258	215	247	201	..	..	3	16	..	250	217
217	Balekatte ..	..	..	266	257	212	179	..	..	..	..	..	212	179
218	Machenhalli ..	..	..	244	119	206	169	..	..	8	21	40	214	230
219	Koppa ..	..	..	370	130	311	245	..	..	3	12	256	314	513
220	Rayasandra ..	..	..	385	138	213	190	14	44	8	25	..	235	259
221	Harikaranhalli ..	..	..	278	101	250	237	..	..	10	44	12	260	293
222	Harigondanhalli ..	..	..	137	27	135	125	2	6	..	..	..	137	131
223	Ramadihalli ..	..	..	271	339	244	229	..	..	1	2	..	245	231
224	Jakkanhalli ..	..	..	277	125	245	202	..	..	..	..	57	245	259
225	Settihalli ..	..	..	332	216	239	154	22	79	2	4	..	263	237
226	Dombarhalli ..	..	..	494	250	393	316	3	8	1	5	..	397	329
227	Chickdonkihalli ..	..	..	543	239	485	391	9	25	1	3	..	495	419
228	Ayarahalli ..	..	..	289	119	257	231	..	..	1	1	..	258	232
229	Kallane	..	..	285	58	97	80	173	792	4	17	55	274	911
230	Kallakere ..	..	..	529	168	430	350	10	42	1	52	36	451	480
231	Vaderhalli ..	..	..	170	117	154	96	3	11	..	..	..	157	107
232	Goragatta ..	..	..	583	281	490	465	22	88	23	119	13	535	685
233	Chick Goragatta ..	..	..	314	126	286	223	5	17	4	16	2	295	258
234	Bantarhalli ..	..	..	138	95	125	104	..	..	1	2	..	126	106
235	Karigundihalli ..	..	..	197	110	185	173	..	..	2	5	..	187	178
236	Sarigehalli ..	..	..	191	21	173	157	..	..	12	66	121	185	344
237	Sarigehalli Amanikere.	..	..	480	354	175	196	108	577	174	1,349	392	457	2,514
238	Sasalu	..	..	252	140	228	184	2	6	5	7	..	235	197
239	Sarigehalli Amanikaval.	..	..	..	08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	20,943	26,837	12,079	10,495	575	2,271	523	4,356	1,066	14,077	18,188
	CLASS III.													
240	Kasaba Hagalvadi .	1-8-0	7-8-0	1,038	302	585	439	2	11	206	3,019	..	793	3,469
241	Madalapur ..	..	..	224	250	198	106	..	..	..	..	..	198	106
242	Rangapur ..	..	..	64	398	3	2	..	..	9	70	..	12	72
243	Mattikere ..	..	..	416	956	142	94	39	159	5	41	9	186	303
244	Kodihalli ..	..	..	177	143	49	31	1	3	6	46	..	56	80
245	Naikankere ..	..	..	74	1,953	4	3	..	..	4	37	..	8	40
246	Mallasandrakatte ..	..	..	168	191	7	6	5	13	10	73	..	22	92
247	Yekkalakatte ..	..	..	595	762	271	172	1	1	..	..	..	272	173
248	Sivapur	..	..	834	589	402	244	3	4	4	25	..	409	273
249	Vobalapur ..	..	..	202	129	157	94	..	..	1	1	..	158	95
250	Siddapur ..	..	..	1,164	4,700	6	3	3	9	11	127	..	20	139
251	Annenhalli ..	..	..	485	1,824	202	114	..	..	14	181	..	216	295
252	Haralkatte ..	..	..	955	5,226	424	178	12	48	..	..	..	436	226
253	Sivarampur ..	..	..	454	1,830	226	125	..	..	3	12	..	229	137
254	Guddenhalli ..	..	..	161	490	145	72	..	..	..	..	..	145	72
255	Mayappanhalli ..	..	..	269	229	110	53	..	..	6	48	..	116	101
256	Kurihalli ..	..	..	147	1,853	82	41	..	..	..	..	..	82	41
257	Chittappanhalli ..	..	..	309	140	122	72	1	1	..	..	..	123	73
258	Geddalahalli ..	..	..	144	148	102	58	2	4	..	..	..	104	62
259	Galagikere ..	..	..	578	1,199	202	167	1	4	50	789	4	253	964
260	Merchallad Kaval .	..	..	87	1,616	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	17	13
261	Hullebarri Kaval .	..	..	..	1,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...	..	..	8,545	25,046	3,456	2,087	70	257	329	4,469	13	3,855	6,826
	I. Total 183 ..	2-0-0	8-0-0	79,377	59,466	48,036	44,270	2,542	10,285	5,076	35,045	59	55,654	89,659
	II. „ 56 ..	1-12-0	8-0-0	20,943	26,837	12,979	10,495	575	2,271	523	4,356	1,066	14,077	18,188
	III. „ 22 ..	1-8-0	7-8-0	8,545	25,946	3,456	2,087	70	257	329	4,469	13	3,855	6,826
	Grand Total 261 ..	..	..	108,865	112,249	64,471	56,852	3,187	12,813	5,928	43,870	1,138	73,586	1,14,67

No. R. 4587-91—L. S. 52-17-2, dated 21st September 1918.

By Revision Survey

Maximum rates		Total arable acres including Inam.	Government occupied land									Unoccupied waste		Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.	Number
			Total unarable	Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
a.a.p.	Rs.a.p				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
2-0-0	8-8-0	..	1,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	855	775	115	88	7	21	..	..	122	109	728	562	95	..	204
..	..	673	1,050	453	384	1	8	1	2	458	394	210	150	19	..	205
..	..	758	2,156	147	128	11	142	53	228	521	798	189	162	..	12	206
..	..	117	2,533	15	10	..	..	..	..	15	10	102	86	11	..	207
..	..	651	247	521	552	14	23	3	6	538	581	105	96	37	..	208
..	..	463	1,272	291	248	6	13	1	1	298	262	165	108	39	..	209
..	..	208	443	91	80	..	..	..	..	91	80	117	64	18	..	210
..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211
..	..	353	144	187	130	..	..	4	8	191	138	162	102	16	..	212
..	..	491	383	121	376	..	..	23	84	144	460	18	12	11	..	213
..	..	341	203	247	254	10	12	15	35	272	331	61	36	16	..	214
..	..	396	223	320	318	36	166	15	78	371	562	9	8	25	..	215
..	..	257	212	246	230	..	..	4	9	250	239	..	..	10	..	216
..	..	266	257	211	204	..	..	1	2	212	206	52	40	15	..	217
..	..	241	124	183	172	1	6	27	120	211	298	12	10	30	..	218
..	..	362	138	235	210	56	276	16	81	307	567	48	30	11	..	219
..	..	383	140	205	210	13	45	19	49	237	304	141	96	17	..	220
..	..	275	103	239	260	..	..	18	59	257	319	11	21	9	..	221
..	..	137	26	117	124	..	..	20	40	137	164	..	..	25	..	222
..	..	270	344	226	242	..	..	19	38	245	280	10	8	21	..	223
..	..	276	127	218	206	20	132	6	18	244	356	17	8	37	..	224
..	..	331	221	236	174	17	64	9	24	262	262	55	32	11	..	225
..	..	491	254	374	344	2	6	18	39	394	389	86	62	18	..	226
..	..	542	240	482	448	8	25	2	3	492	474	32	24	13	..	227
..	..	287	128	255	260	..	..	1	2	256	262	19	12	13	..	228
..	..	279	61	73	68	185	901	10	34	268	1,003	..	..	6	..	229
..	..	526	147	413	384	26	115	8	30	447	529	9	10	10	..	230
..	..	169	119	153	110	3	11	..	..	156	121	..	..	13	..	231
..	..	580	273	473	514	23	98	36	129	532	741	25	18	8	..	232
..	..	314	129	282	252	7	25	2	6	291	283	1	2	10	..	233
..	..	137	96	125	118	..	..	1	2	126	120	..	..	13	..	234
..	..	197	110	186	198	..	..	1	3	187	201	..	..	13	..	235
..	..	193	34	110	114	42	259	29	160	181	533	7	12	55	..	23
..	..	481	346	26	34	149	848	286	1,843	461	2,725	6	17	8	..	237
..	..	253	140	228	210	1	2	7	11	236	223	2	2	13	..	238
..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239
..	..	20,917	26,876	12,750	11,702	793	3,587	866	4,699	14,409	19,988	5,794	4,120	9.90	..	..
1-12-0	8-0-0	969	394	573	504	3	18	207	2,007	783	2,529	54	69	..	27	240
..	..	229	245	198	124	..	..	..	..	198	124	26	18	17	..	24
..	..	76	388	1	2	..	..	11	94	12	96	64	16	33	..	242
..	..	438	926	137	105	42	198	8	31	187	334	228	141	10	..	243
..	..	175	145	49	37	1	4	6	40	56	81	116	68	1	..	244
..	..	27	2,023	4	3	..	..	6	44	10	47	17	10	17	..	245
..	..	164	189	7	7	8	20	10	61	25	97	139	110	5	..	246
..	..	565	790	267	198	1	2	3	5	271	205	281	140	18	..	24
..	..	810	622	392	278	3	4	16	64	411	346	387	227	27	..	24
..	..	206	129	160	112	..	..	1	1	161	113	39	25	19	..	24
..	..	141	5,732	6	3	3	10	11	80	20	93	121	44	..	33	25
..	..	459	1,854	200	131	..	..	15	123	215	254	230	128	..	14	25
..	..	945	5,363	406	199	21	90	..	..	427	295	517	332	31	..	25
..	..	434	1,966	219	142	..	..	2	3	221	145	205	157	6	..	25
..	..	177	485	142	82	..	..	..	..	142	82	32	19	14	..	25
..	..	262	237	109	64	..	..	6	24	115	85	147	73	..	16	25
..	..	148	1,788	82	49	..	..	..	..	82	49	65	30	20	..	25
..	..	300	148	124	86	..	..	..	..	124	86	175	108	18	..	25
..	..	144	181	101	68	2	6	..	..	103	74	37	19	19	..	26
..	..	581	1,185	208	203	1	4	51	465	260	672	311	294	..	30	26
..	..	83	1,643	17	16	5	20	..	..	22	36	61	51	177	..	29
..	..	..	1,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..		7,333	27,451	3,402	2,410	90	388	353	3,045	3,845	5,843	3,252	2,082	..	14·40	..
2-6-0	8-8-0	78,062	61,890	46,890	51,200	2,513	10,823	6,826	34,020	56,229	96,043	19,166	15,037	7·12	..	..
2-0-0	8-8-0	20,917	26,876	12,750	11,702	793	3,587	866	4,699	14,409	19,988	5,794	4,120	9·90	..	..
1-12-0	8-0-0	7,333	27,451	3,402	2,410	90	388	353	3,045	3,845	5,843	3,252	2,082	..	14·40	..
..	..	106,312	116,217	63,042	65,312	3,396	14,798	8,045	41,764	74,483	1,21,874	28,212	21,239	6·28	..	..

Revision Settlement of the Nelamangala Taluk.

No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 11438—Rev. 235, 25th March 1878, sanctioning the original settlement of the late Nelamangala Taluk, in the Bangalore District.

2. Letter No. 209, dated 16th March 1918, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the same taluk.

(Printed as accompaniment I.)

3. Letter No. C. 3411, dated 15th May 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding with his opinion the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the proposals made by the Survey Superintendent.

(Printed as accompaniment II.)

4. Letter No. 245, dated 1st June 1918, from the Officiating Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, forwarding his final remarks in the matter.

(Printed as accompaniment III).

Order No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, dated 3rd September 1918.

These proposals relate to the revision of the assessment of 236 Government villages, constituting the late Nelamangala Taluk, as it stood at the original settlement, of which 221 are in Nelamangala Taluk, 14 in Bangalore Taluk and one in Magadi Taluk.

2. The tract under consideration covers an area of about 222 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Bangalore and generally healthy. The rainfall is fairly plentiful and well distributed.

3. The principal drainage fall into the Arkavati and the Kumudvati rivers, which however are not of much use for purposes of direct irrigation, as the taluk is too near their source. A large number of tanks and irrigation wells form the chief sources of water supply to wet and garden lands. The Hessarghatta tank which has been considerably improved since the original settlement of the taluk, is no longer a direct source of irrigation but large extents of lands benefit by the percolation from its large water storage.

4. The soil is generally good. The chief dry crops are Ragi, Avare, Togari, Kulthi and oil seeds. Paddy is the staple wet crop. Sugar-cane is also cultivated on a very extensive scale, the yield per acre being estimated at 190 maunds of Jaggery. The garden produce consists chiefly of fruits, vegetables, ground nuts, Muskina Jola, etc., which find a ready sale in the markets of Bangalore.

5. During the first decade of the current settlement of the tract, the population decreased by about 30 per cent, owing to the great famine of 1878. There was however a rapid recuperation during the two succeeding decades, until in 1901 the loss incurred during the famine was more than made good. This rate of increase was not however maintained in the next decade ending with 1911 and the population is now roughly about 2·9 per cent more than what it was at the original settlement.

6. The taluk was well off in the matter of communications even at the time of the original settlement; since then, not only have several new roads been opened, but inter-village cart tracks have also been considerably improved; while the opening of the Bangalore-Harihar railway line in 1887 with three railway stations within the limits of the taluk, has brought a large number of thriving villages in the interior into direct touch with important trade centres.

7. The agricultural resources of the taluk have materially improved since the original settlement. The number of houses, carts and ploughs have increased by 16, 80 and 13 per cent respectively. The number of cattle remains almost the same. The prices of almost all the important agricultural products and the value of land have appreciably increased. From every point of view, the condition of the cultivator in the taluk has materially improved since the original settlement.

No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, dated 3rd September 1918.

8. The revenue history of the taluk is also a record of progress. The area under occupation rose from 61,661 acres in 1878-9 to 85,201 acres in 1914-15, while the revenue collections also correspondingly increased from Rs. 91,735 to Rs. 1,20,645 for the same period.

9. The villages of the taluk were originally classed under 4 groups based mainly on considerations of proximity to the main roads and to Bangalore. During resettlement, the Survey Superintendent proposes to rearrange the villages under original Group III into two separate groups according to the situation of the several villages with reference to the Bangalore-Harihar Railway. The Revenue Commissioner is also agreeable to the proposal. The revised grouping of the villages into 5 classes is approved.

10. The proposals of the Survey Superintendent as regards rates are as detailed below :—

Land and Group	Maximum rate						Average rate					
	Original			Revised			Original			Revised		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry I	2	8	0	2	12	0	1	2	4	1	4	2
II	2	4	0	2	8	0	1	1	2	1	3	7
III	2	0	0	2	6	0	1	0	6	1	3	7
IV	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	14	6	1	0	4
V	1	12	0	2	2	0	0	13	4	1	0	2
Wet I	9	0	0	9	0	0	4	15	1	4	14	4
II	8	0	0	8	8	0	4	5	6	4	10	8
III	8	0	0	8	8	0	4	8	7	4	14	10
IV	8	0	0	8	8	0	4	0	4	4	5	1
V	8	0	0	8	8	0	3	15	4	4	3	9
Garden	16	0	0	12	0	0	4	15	9	4	3	10
General average for all lands ...	...			...			1	6	10	1	8	7

The above proposals involve an increase of Rs. 0-1-9 in the general average rate for the taluk and are estimated to yield an aggregate increase of Rs. 9,747 or 8·25 per cent over the present annual revenue.

11. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, and the Revenue Commissioner, generally concur with the proposals of the Survey Superintendent, but they suggest a uniform increase of 4 annas per acre, in regard to the maximum rates for the dry lands in the new groups III and V instead of 6 annas proposed by the Survey Superintendent.

12. In paragraph 26 of his report (Accom. I.) and in his letter No. 245, dated 1st June 1918 (Accom. III) the Survey Superintendent has explained that the villages in the two groups referred to above have derived such great advantages by the opening of the Railway and important roads since the original settlement as even to justify their transfer to the next higher group. The Superintendent also states that the dry maxima adopted for this taluk are, almost the same as those for the adjoining taluks of Dodballapur (not yet revised) Koratagere and Tumkur and are much below those adopted for the Bangalore Taluk.

13. Government have carefully considered the question and are inclined to regard the proposed increases as quite moderate and consistent with the substantial advance in the agricultural and economic conditions of the taluk. The rates proposed by the Superintendent are accordingly sanctioned in their entirety.

14. The revised rates will be announced as soon as possible and brought into effect from the year 1919-20 with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. V. B.

No. R. 3566-76—L S. 64-17-5, dated 3rd September 1918.

Accompaniment I.

Letter No. 208, dated 16th March 1918, from D. K. Darashah, Esq., B. A., Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, Bangalore, To B. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A., B.L., Officiating Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department, Bangalore.

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for revising the rates of assessment in the Nelamangala taluk, whereof the Original Settlement was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 11438—Rev. 235, dated the 25th March 1878.

2. *Boundaries.*—The taluk is bounded on the north by the Koratagere and Dodballapur taluks, on the east by the Bangalore taluk, and on the south and the west by the Magadi and the Tumkur Taluks.

3. *Constitution.*—The taluk as at present constituted remains almost what it was at the original settlement. The difference in territorial limits, caused by the interchange of villages with the adjoining taluks has been only slight, as may be observed by comparing the map of the present Nelamangala taluk with that accompanying this report. The latter is the map of the taluk as it stood at the original settlement, with which this report is concerned. At the original settlement, the tract contained 274 Government villages; but 32 of them have since been amalgamated with neighbouring villages, and seven villages, noted on the margin, were treated as Inam and excluded from among the Government villages; one Inam village on the other hand, (Govindapur) was resumed to Government. In the result, the number of Government villages now to be dealt with is 236, of which, 221 are in the Nelamangala taluk according to present constitution, 14 in the Bangalore taluk, and one in the Magadi taluk.

1. Hanumanapalya.
2. Narainraopalya.
3. Saidamiyapalya.
4. Mariyanpalya.
5. Seshagiriraopalya.
6. Sitaramabhattarapalya.
7. Narainappanapalya.

4. *Physical features.*—The tract is in shape an oblong with the head leaning obliquely towards the north-west. The greatest length is from north-east to south-west about 25 miles, and the breadth, on an average, is 12 miles. The area is 142,107 acres or about 222 square miles. The surface of the country is undulating; the slopes are mostly gentle, but become more and more abrupt towards the west, where is also seen a chain of rocky hills. The most important of these are the hills of Sivaganga and Nijagal. Both of them contain monuments of historical interest, and Sivaganga is in addition, a place of great religious importance. The Sivaganga hill rises to a height of 4,559 feet above sea level, and about 1,600 feet above the surrounding country. It is broad at the base, but narrows rather abruptly at a certain altitude, from where it becomes difficult to climb. All the hills are, as a rule, bare at the top, and clothed on the sides with stunted dry jungle. The whole of the taluk is poor in forest, and there are neither State nor District forest reserves in it. Unoccupied waste lands are mostly overgrown with lantana, and the pest is at its worst in the Sompur (Dobbspet) Hobli, where it threatens to encroach upon even cultivated lands. Valleys in the taluk are reported to have been well-wooded once, they are less so now; the reason for the change appears to be that much of the wood in occupied land has been cut down by the ryots for sale as fuel in Bangalore, from which substantial profit is derived. A few large valleys, like that at Tyamagondalu, have lent themselves to the formation of excellent tanks. The Arkavati river, which takes its rise in the Nandidurg hills enters the taluk at the north-east corner, and feeds the Chamarajendra Reservoir at Hessarghatta, and moving in slightly to the south-west, receives the Kumudvati near the frontier. The eastern and southern portions of the Taluk are drained by the Arkavati, the Western, by the Kumudvati. Being only at the commencement of her journey, the Arkavati is relatively a small river in this taluk, and the Kumudvati is equally so. Both streams run through deep rock-lined channels, and so far have been of no account for purposes of direct irrigation.

5. *Soils.*—The prevailing kind of soil is the red mixed with sand or gravel in different proportions. A superior kind, which is very dark in colour but cannot be called blacksoil of the best order, is found in some of the villages. The soil in gardens is generally the best, while that of rice lands is quite fair in productive qualities.

6. *Rainfall.*—There are five rain gauge stations within the tract under report, and the statistics of rainfall at these are given as follows in the latest Meteorological Report, 1915.

Stations		Rainfall during the year 1915	Average
		Inches	Inches
Nelamangala	...	30·18	27·35 for 45 yrs., from 1870-1914
Begur	...	34·19	28·26 for 16 years
Tyamagondalu	...	31·40	30·01 do
Sompur (Dobbspet)	...	30·20	28·55 do
Hessarghatta	...	18·79	25·87 for 15 years
Soldevanhalli	...	30·64	30·46 for 16 years

No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, dated 3rd September 1918.

All the stations except Hessarghatta recorded more than 30 inches of rain in 1915. Taking averages, Soldevanhalli and Tyamagondalu show 30 46 and 30 01 inches respectively and Sompur and Begur have an average fall of over 28 inches each. The average at Nelamangala for 45 years is 27 35 inches, and Hessarghatta, which records the lowest, has all an average of over 25 inches. The distribution of rainfall may be regarded as fair in all parts of the Taluk. The regular rains commence as usual early in June, and close with the N. E. Monsoon. The greatest fall is recorded in the months of September and October, when the tanks in average seasons receive the full supply.

7. *Climate*.—The climate is similar to that of Bangalore and is generally healthy. Epidemic diseases, however, chief amongst which is the Plague, break out at intervals, and have their course as they do elsewhere. But for these, there appears to be nothing in the climate of the tract that can be said to be particularly prejudicial to human health. All the seasons are generally good for life though the heat in summer is of course very oppressive in certain years.

8. *Crops and cultivation*.—Ragi, *Avare*, *Togari*, *Kulthi* and oil seeds are the more important crops raised on dry land. Ragi is as a rule, sown with rows of *Avare* or oil seeds intervening, rarely is Ragi or *Avare* sown exclusively in a field. The estimated outturn of Ragi per acre is 6 *pallas* or 600 seers, and of Kulthi 2 *pallas*. Dry lands are said to yield better crops in the Tyamagondalu and Sompur Hoblis than in the Dasanpur and Kasaba Hoblis. This is attributed to the comparative inertness of the ryots of the latter hoblis, and to a smaller extent to the intrinsic superiority of soil in the former. The ryots of the taluk, as a whole are, commonly said to be less industrious than the ryots of the adjoining Magadi Taluk. Manure is not always applied to dry fields; where it is not available, fresh earth is used to fertilise soil under cultivation. On such of the dry lands as are low-lying and become too moist for dry crops, black rice which needs no irrigation, is grown with advantage.

Rice is the staple produce of the wet lands, but the paddy is of the coarser kinds called *Maralahanti* and *Doddi*, of which an acre is estimated to yield 10 *pallas*. The cultivation of sugar-cane is also earnestly undertaken, wherever facilities exist for it, though I have nowhere seen it in extensive areas. The Tyamagondlu Hobli ranks first in this respect; and at the village of Tyamagondalu, good jaggery is manufactured. The yield per acre of sugar-cane is estimated at 190 maunds of jaggery.

There is neither much of cocoanut nor arecanut in the gardens, but the plantain is seen to advantage. In the Sompur and Tyamagondlu hoblis, some areca is grown, but the crop is sold to outsiders, who pick the nuts from the trees and prepare *Supari*. An acre of good areca garden is said to yield 15 maunds of Supari. Dhruvapanu gardens are few in number and the ryots do not evince much interest in their cultivation. Garden lands under tanks are very often utilised to grow sugar-cane and even paddy. At one time, long before the original settlement, when the silk industry was being pursued, there appears to have been extensive cultivation of mulberry, but with the disappearance of the industry, mulberry cultivation was abandoned, and the gardens are now used for other crops. The most remunerative of the gardens are what are called market gardens, where the common Indian fruits, vegetables, groundnuts, Musukina Jola (Indian corn) and such other crops are grown as can find a ready sale. A number of such gardens is seen near Hessarghatta, in villages situated within easy distances from Bangalore, where there is an all-absorbent demand for the produce.

The percentages of the areas under different kinds of crops are as follows —

Ragi	60 93
Jola	0 02
Kulthi	8·47
Other cereals	11·67
Oil seeds	2 72
Tobacco	0 01
Condiments	0 92
Rice	7·54
Sugar-cane	0·55
Garden produce	0 95
Mis· Food crops	0·49
Mis Non-food crops	5·73
	100 00

9. *Irrigation*.—The irrigational resources of this taluk are confined to tanks and wells. There are altogether 177 tanks, of which 41 are major, and the rest, minor. Thirty-four of the major, and 74 of the minor, are restored tanks. Most of the tanks dry up during the hot weather, when temporary wells are excavated in the bed to irrigate sugar-cane crop. The tanks are generally in good condition, and one circumstance in favour of them is that the process of silting is not too rapid, owing to the easy gradient of the valleys.

No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, dated 3rd September 1918.

The Hessarghatta tank, which was under repairs at the time of the original settlement has undergone vast improvements, and is now a reservoir of much importance supplying as it does the civic needs of the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. It is no longer the source of direct irrigation to any of the Atchkat lands, but these are indirectly benefited to a remarkable extent by percolation from the large storage.

There are 1,088 wells used for irrigation. Water is lifted from them by ordinary *Yatas*, but some are fitted with *Kapiles* worked by bullocks. The construction of wells generally is simple, and not costly, as water is tapped at comparatively easy depths. A number of *piccotas* are also seen on either side of perennial streams or *nallas*, watering the adjacent lands.

10. *Communications.*—Even so far back as 40 years ago, the Taluk was well-provided with good roads running in all directions, the most important of them being the Bangalore-Tumkur Road, passing through "the whole length of the Taluk." The other old roads are the Nelamangala-Kunigal Road; the Dobbspet-Koratagere Road, Dobbspet-Dodballapur Road, and the Dobbspet-Tyamagondalu—Begur Road, with a branch connecting with Doddabele. Besides these, the Bangalore-Magadi Road, although running outside of the Taluk, is so near its southern boundary that it is of great service to people in that part of the Taluk. The convenience so far enjoyed, was materially enhanced in 1884 by the opening of the Railway, establishing through communication between Bangalore and Bombay. The line runs south-west to north-east, roughly parallel to the Bangalore-Tumkur Road, till it reaches Nidavanda, whence it rounds off to the west, crosses the high road near Dobbspet and goes on to Tumkur. There are three railway stations within the limits of the taluk, Gollahalli, Doddabele and Niduvanda. Of these, Doddabele had already been connected by a branch road with the Dobbspet-Tyamagondalu-Begur Road; a new road was opened from Gollahalli to Nelamangala and another from Yelekyatanahalli to Niduvanda, meeting the Dobbspet-Tyamagondalu Road in the south. From Dobbspet, a new road was laid to Sivaganga in continuation of the Niduvanda-Dobbspet Road, which is particularly useful to pilgrims to the sacred place. There are numerous cart tracks connecting villages with high roads, many of which are as good as made roads, a circumstance due to the physical character of the surface of the tract. New village roads are being formed under the Village Improvement Scheme. The great majority of the villages are within a distance of a few miles from one or other of the Railway Stations. The splendid network of communications in the Taluk leaves little to be desired in this respect, excepting the improvement of inter-village tracks where it is called for.

11. *Markets.*—There are no weekly markets of any importance except the one held at Hessarghatta on Sundays, though the market there is said to have been inaugurated primarily for the benefit of the coolies working on the construction of the tank. Being in close proximity to Bangalore and possessed of excellent facilities for traffic on all sides, the taluk evidently is not in much need of weekly internal village markets. The commercial instinct has been so far developed as to enable the ryots to estimate correctly their needs and the price of their produce, the surplus of which they sell to the best advantage at Bangalore, where the produce is taken direct by cart, in order to avoid the delay and the break of bulk incidental to transport by railway.

12. *Fairs and festivals.*—The most important festival is the Sankramanaotsava at Sivaganga in January. A big cattle fair is also held in connection with the festival, at which a fee of an anna is levied per head of cattle entered for sale. The collection in 1916 from this source is said to have amounted to Rs. 1,200, a fact indicative of the magnitude of the fair. Another *Jatra* in honour of Honna Devamma is also held at the same place in the month of April. This opportunity is availed of for a second cattle fair, but coming as it does after a very brief interval, it is naturally a modest affair. About seven or eight thousand cattle consisting chiefly of the smaller kind used for agricultural purposes come together at the time. In the same month, is celebrated the car festival of Sri Ramadevaru at Tyamagondalu, which, however, is not a well organised fair. Other festivals of small importance are the *Jatra* at Mahimpur in February, and the Bayala Anjaneyaswami *Jatra* at Gollahalli in April.

13. *Exports and Imports.*—The Hand-book of the Nelamangala Taluk gives the following statistics of trade for the taluk as at present constituted :—

Article of Export	Quantity	Value Rs.
1. Ragi	4,200 Khandagas	84,300
2. Kulthi	750 do	7,500
3. Jaggory	340 tons	54,145
4. Tamarind	30 tons	4,095
	Total ...	1,50,040

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Articles of import		Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Rice	9,950 Pallas	1,59,200
2.	Wheat	75 do	1,120
3.	Kulthi	220 do	3,080
4.	Uddu or black gram	165 do	2,470
5.	Hessaru or green gram	200 do	3,000
6.	Tori Dal	700 do	11,200
7.	Salt	540 do	2,830
8.	Sugar	4 tons	110
9.	Cocoanuts	20,000 in number	1,200
10.	Chillies	2 tons	900
11.	Arecanut	1½ do	1,500
12.	Tobacco	10 do	5,460
13.	Cloth	...	50,000
14.	Kerosene oil	2,000 tins	5,000
15	Oil seeds	280 pallas	2,200
16.	Oil	1½ tons	1,000
		Total	2,50,270

These figures may be taken as representing only very roughly the volume of trade in the tract under report. The export consists almost entirely of Ragi and jaggory, the other two items, *viz.*, Kulthi and tamarind, being of small value; Kulthi is an article both of export and import, but the quantity imported is less than a half of what is exported. Among imports, rice and cloth represent a trade of over two lakhs of rupees out of a total of Rs. 2,50,270. I should think however that the two religious institutions at Sivaganga are responsible for much of the import of these among other articles.

14. *Manufacture and industry.*— The weaving industry has advanced to some extent, and the taluk can now claim to possess as many as 277 hand-looms. One hundred and sixteen of these are in Tyamagondlu Hobli, and 75 in Nelamangala Hobli. Fine silk sadies, pitambars and cloths with lace border are prepared in some of the looms. There are 50 Kambli looms, where ordinary Kamblis are made. Brass vessels and lamp sticks are made at Yelekyatanhalli. The manufacture of jaggory, of which an appreciable quantity is exported, accounts for the existence of 207 sugar-cane mills of the ordinary kind, worked by bullocks. Oil is extracted in 81 mills. Shops of goldsmiths number 110. Among the less important of the professions, may be mentioned basket and mat weaving, pottery and smithery.

15. *Population.*—The population of the 236 villages under consideration numbered as follows at the Census taken at the end of each of the decenniums commencing from 1871. These figures have been compiled village by village from the several Census Reports.

		Percentage of increase or decrease
At the Census of 1871	60,171	...
At the Census of 1881	42,537	—29·3
At the Census of 1891	52,880	+24·3
At the Census of 1901	60,389	+14·2
At the Census of 1911	62,160	+ 2·9

The Great Famine which accounted for a loss of 17.634 of the population or 29·3 per cent is seen to have been succeeded by two decades of rapid recuperation, all that was lost having been fully recovered by the year 1901. The relative smallness of the increase during the ten years preceding 1911 was evidently due partly to the advent of the Plague, and partly to the natural law under which the rate of increase is far more rapid among a people who have recently passed through a period of stress and starvation, than among those who have continued to live in comfort for a length of time. By the year 1911, 1,989 souls were counted over and above the number at the first census. The average population per square mile of culturable area is 401, while that for the gross area of the taluk is 280. I need not pause to comment on these figures, which are sufficiently plain, and are not complicated by any element like that of floating population, of which there is practically none in the tract.

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16. *Agricultural resources.*—The following is a comparative statement of the agricultural resources of the people.

Items		At the time of original survey	At re-survey	Increase or Decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease
Houses ...	Tiled	324	564	+240	+74
	Mud	5,978	10,456	+4,478	+75
	Thatched	6,207	3,483	—2,724	—44
	Total ...	12,509	14,503	+1,994	+16
Cattle		64,785	64,702	—83	...
Carts		1,476	2,727	+1,251	+80
Ploughs		9,509	10,747	+1,238	+13
Wells ...	Irrigation	...	1,088	...	...
	Others	..	994	...	...

A large number of thatched huts have disappeared, mud houses replacing them. These have increased considerably as the statement shows; tiled houses have also increased, but the mud roof is still much in favour. All told, houses have increased by 16 per cent. The number of cattle remains almost the same as at the original survey, though carts and ploughs have increased considerably. Ample explanation for this will be found in the fact that the useless of the cattle are weeded out from time to time, and sold to butchers or their agents who frequent the villages for the steadily increasing supply for the Bangalore market. Herds of such cattle, old, disabled or otherwise unfit, may often be observed on the high road to Bangalore. Carts show a noticeable increase of 80 per cent, indicating increased traffic. Ploughs have also increased by 13 per cent. On the whole, satisfactory progress may fairly be preditated of the raiyats, within the past generation.

17. *Cattle.*—The cattle of the taluk are generally in a fair condition, though diseases break out at times. The fairs held in the taluk as well as in Magadi have proved an incentive to better care, but systematic efforts for the improvement of the breed are lacking. The large bodied cattle used for draught are generally imported. The price obtained at Bangalore for straw tempts the raiyat to part with it freely, and he naturally makes the best use of the common grazing grounds. There is a pretty good sufficiency of Gomal in the taluk, while special provision is often made by those who can afford it, for reserving portions of occupied land in favor of their cattle.

18. *Modes of husbandry.*—The methods of agriculture remain pretty much what they used to be. More education and practical demonstration are needed to incline the raiyat to a sufficiently lively appreciation of advantages to accrue from an alteration in the methods to which he has been accustomed. One would look for more serious attempt on his part to advance his status considering his proximity to Bangalore, with the facilities for securing professional advice and encouragement available there.

19. *Tenure and leases.*—The raiyats for the most part cultivate their own lands; leasing occurs when the landlord is an absentee. *Vara* of the class commonly known as *Aragandaya* (ಅರಗಂದಾಯ) under which a fourth of the produce is delivered to the landlord, on his paying half of the assessment, is the rule in leasing. The Guttige system is by no means common.

20. *Value of land.*—The following statement compiled from figures obtained from the Registration Department serves to show that land is regarded with no indifference.

Transactions	Number	Amount fetched	Total Survey Assessment	Ratio
		Rs.	Rs.	
Sales	684	84,209	5,600	15 times the assessment
Mortgages ...	421	66,533	5,046	13 do

21. *Prices.*—The prices of the more important agricultural products have been given in the Original Settlement Report for 16 years, from 1860-61 to 1875-76. In the three subsequent years (1876-1878), prices were abnormal owing to the great famine, and cannot

be compared with those under ordinary conditions. The statement given below compares therefore the prices of 1875-76 with those of 1916-17 for the same articles:—

Year	Seers per rupee				Rupees per maund		
	Paddy 1st sort	Paddy 2nd sort	Ragi	Kulthi	Jaggory	Supari 2nd sort	Supari 1st sort
1875—76 ..	33	37	33	22	1 7 0	6 14 8	9 5 0
1916—17 ...	16	18	18½	14¼	2 8 0	10 0 0	13 4 0
Percentage of Increase ...	+106	+106	+78	+57	+74	+44	+42

From the above, it is observed that paddy now fetches more than double the price it used to fetch at about the time of the Original Settlement, and the prices of Ragi, Jaggory and Kulthi have risen by 78, 74 and 57 per cent respectively. Supari also commands a price nearly 1½ times of what obtained in 1875-76.

The Amildar of Nelamangala reports that statistics of prices for years previous to 1908 are not available in his office. The fluctuations of prices from 1908 to 1916 are seen in the following statement which is compiled from the statistics furnished by the Amildar.

Year	Seers per rupee						Rs. per maund		
	Rice 1st sort	Rice 2nd sort	Ragi	Kulthi	Jola	Chenna	Jaggory	Supari 2nd sort	Supari 1st sort
1908 ...	6'00	7'50	12'00	8'00	10'50	8'00	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
1909 ...	6'00	7'00	11'50	8'00	10'00	8'50	2 0 0	9 6 6	10 0 0
1910 ...	7'50	8'00	16'50	13'00	7'00	10'00	2 8 0	8 13 0	10 0 0
1911 ...	8'00	9'00	21'50	17'50	...	11'00	2 4 9	8 0 0	10 0 0
1912 ...	5'75	6'00	15'00	14'25	...	8'75	1 11 6	8 4 6	10 0 0
1913 ...	5'75	6'00	17'00	15'00	...	9'00	1 11 0	11 7 0	13 4 0
1914 ...	5'50	6'50	15'00	12'00	...	9'00	1 11 0	13 5 0	14 8 0
1915 ...	5'50	6'50	19'00	11'00	14'00	7'00	3 10 0	10 0 0	13 4 0
1916 ...	5'50	6'75	18'50	14'25	20'00	7'50	2 8 0	10 0 0	13 4 0

A general idea of the rise in prices during the past 40 years may be formed from the following table, which gives averages of prices of the four important articles, *viz.*, Rice, Ragi, Jola, and Chenna, for quinquennial periods from 1876. In compiling this, the statistics of prices published by the Director of Statistics, for the Bangalore District as a whole, have been made use of for years for which information is not to be had at the Taluk office.

Periods	Seers per rupee				
	Rice 1st sort	Rice 2nd sort	Ragi	Jola	Chenna
1876—1880	...	9'15	17'74	16'12	16'53
1881—1885	...	10'97	29'78	25'76	29'05
1886—1890	9'35	10'51	32'40	24'06	11'81
1891—1895	7'43	8'39	24'48	20'70	10'78
1896—1900	7'38	8'54	19'64	17'42	9'29
1901—1905	8'34	9'71	22'09	22'81	10'56
1906—1910	6'68	7'79	14'19	9'17	9'09
1911—1915	6'10	6'80	17'50	14'00	8'95
1916 single year	5'50	6'75	18'50	20'00	7'50
Percentage of difference between the prices of the quinquennium 1881—1885 and 1911—15 ...		+61'3	+70'2	+84'0	+224'6

The first quinquennium includes the period of famine, which ought in all fairness be discounted from our calculations. The averages of the other quinquenniums show the onward course prices have steadily pursued, in spite of slight occasional variations.

I believe there is no necessity for expounding the question of prices any further, as everything worth saying on the subject is well known to all. The foregoing statements are all that one would require in order to realise how far the universal axioms on the subject are illustrated in the case of Nélamangala Taluk.

22. *Labour and wages.*—The needs of agricultural labour are generally satisfied by the mutual co-operation of ryots at harvest and other times. Where such co-operation cannot be secured, paid labour is employed, but labour is neither cheap nor plentiful, as Bangalore takes away most of it with prospects of certain employment and better wages. There is however no real inconvenience felt on this account, at any rate so far as agricultural operations are concerned. An unskilled labourer earns 4 annas per day; the wages of a skilled abourer vary from 12 annas to Re. 1.

23. *Re-Survey.*—By re-survey, the number of survey fields rose from 16,882 to 21,660. The increase of 4,778 numbers represents new survey numbers formed by sub-division, optional and compulsory, under the re-survey rules. The area under the different descriptions of land are given in the following statement :—

Description of land	Acres according to former survey	Acres according to re-survey	Difference
Arable dry crop land ...	91,918	89,370	- 2,548
Rice or wet land	8,773	7,852	— 921
Garden land	1,849	2,096	+ 247
Unarable land	39,830	42,789	+2,959
Total ...	1,42,370	1,42,107	— 263

The difference between the total area, old and new, is only 263 acres, and too small to require explanation. Except gardens, the extent of which has increased by 247 acres, the arable dry and wet lands have been reduced by 2,548 and 921 acres respectively. The decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in unarable land, much of which is due to the exclusion of large areas from the class of agricultural lands in connection with the Chamarajendra Reservoir at Hessarghatta.

24. *Re-classification.*—The water supply to wet and garden lands was reclassed under the rules of 1896, the original soil classification being left undisturbed. Soil was classed only where new survey numbers were formed out of Kharab lands not classed at the original classification.

25. *Revenue History.*—The revenue history, detailed in Appendix I of this report, is an interesting record of progress both in cultivation and collections. As has often happened in taluks brought under survey settlement, a gradual decrease is observed in the collections during the two years succeeding the year of settlement, 1878-79, a circumstance due to relinquishments of the poorer lands, in other words, to the adjustment of holdings to the means and requirements of individual ryots, the operations of the Department having removed all scope for clandestine enjoyment of land not brought on the accounts. From Rs. 91,735 in 1878-79, the collections came down to Rs. 79,883 in 1880-81; a period of oscillation then followed in the next four years, between Rs. 80,372 and Rs. 87,006. Matters settled by the year 1884-85, after which the collections increased every year and reached in 1914-15 the sum of Rs. 1,20,645, the area under occupation having correspondingly risen to 85,204 acres.

The remissions shown in column 10 of the appendix are for the most part those allowed for lands under breached tanks or *kattes*, and for *Chouthayi* tanks, there being very little of arrears remitted as irrecoverable. More specific details of the remissions granted are not forthcoming. The total remissions are however small in themselves.

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The revenue history is shown in a concise form in the following statement, which is an abstract of Appendix I for five-year periods

Year	Government occupied land										
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total		Remission	Amount realized	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the year 1878-79
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1878-79 Single year							61,661	91,845	110	91,735	...
1879-83 Five years' average	Details not available						55,194	83,276	370	82,906	—10
1884-88 do							62,215	93,327	353	92,974	+ 1
1889-93 do							71,514	1,04,804	324	1,04,480	+14
1894-98 do							79,267	1,15,084	832	1,14,252	+25
1899-03 do							80,303	1,16,095	951	1,15,144	+26
1904-08 do	73,449	77,482	6,864	32,413	1,681	8,485	81,994	1,18,380	1021	1,17,359	+28
1909-13 do	75,180	77,501	7,337	34,322	1,721	8,790	84,238	1,20,613	1174	1,19,439	+30
1914-15 Two years' average	76,085	78,926	7,363	33,688	1,679	8,800	85,127	1,21,414	1077	1,20,337	+31

Year	Government unoccupied land								
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total		Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the year 1878-79
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1878-79 Single year...							29,175	34,590	...
1879-83 Five years' average							36,990	45,015	+30
1884-88 do ...	Details not available						28,978	33,902	— 2
1889-93 do ...							18,629	21,028	—39
1894-98 do ...							11,048	11,311	—67
1899-03 do ...							9,663	9,788	—72
1904-08 do ...	7,901	6,458	309	1,404	70	354	8,280	8,216	—76
1909-13 do ...	6,742	5,833	187	851	58	312	6,987	6,996	—80
1914-15 Two years' average	5,769	4,972	173	749	49	262	5,991	5,983	—83

26. *Grouping.*—The old arrangement of the villages into four groups was made chiefly upon a consideration of their proximity to the main highways and to Bangalore, there being little difference in other respects between one part of the taluk and another. Since then, a means of communication, by far superior to high roads, *viz.*, the Railway, has been created. In addition to the benefit derived in common by all parts of the taluk, from this improvement, villages in the vicinity of the railway stations, or which are cut through by the railway line, and which were comparatively more remote from high roads at the original settlement, do now enjoy a considerably higher status by reason of exceptionally good situation. A necessity has thus arisen in the case of such villages, for a modification of the old grouping. A glance at the map accompanying this report will show that old group III, coloured yellow, is situated in two roughly parallel strips of territory, one along the east border of the taluk

and the other along the west. It is the villages situated in the former of these that the Railway passes through, and creates the special convenience for. A slight alteration in the treatment of these, in order to distinguish them from the rest of the group, is called for. To raise them directly to the next higher group, would indeed be justifiable under the altered conditions, but I do not advocate so large a stride, as it would entail a double increase, both of class and of rates, and push the new assessment too high to be cheerfully acquiesced in. A middle course is struck, by which the villages while being retained in the same group, will be discriminated from the others in the old 3rd group by a small difference in the 'dry' maximum. In other words, the villages in the old third group are to be re-arranged in two groups, III and IV, according to their situation with reference to the Railway. The other groups will remain undisturbed, except that the old group IV will now be numbered V, in dealing with which, however, it must be borne in mind that the new road from Yalekyatanahalli to Nidavanda has made the railway easily accessible. There will thus be five groups instead of four as of old, with 61, 77, 55, 28 and 15 villages, respectively.—

GROUP I.—61 villages, situated either within a short distance from Bangalore or along the Bangalore-Tumkur road, within easy distance from Nelamangala.

GROUP II.—77 villages, more remote from Nelamangala, and situated either at the farther end of the Bangalore-Tumkur road, or in the outskirts of the first group to the north and south.

GROUP III.—55 villages, of the old 3rd group, lying in a stretch, through which the Railway line is laid, with three stations at short distances.

GROUP IV.—28 villages of the old 3rd group which are comparatively remote from the Railway and situated in the extreme west, and bordering on the Magadi Taluk.

GROUP V.—15 villages, in the extreme north adjoining the Koratagere Taluk, which are within a distance of from 2 to 6 miles from the Railway station at Nidavanda, and through which a new road from Yelekyatanhalli to Nidavanda has been opened.

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27. *Maximum rates.*— After a careful consideration of all the circumstances set forth in the preliminary portion of this report, I have come to the following conclusion with reference to the maximum rates :—

(*a*) *Dry rates.*—The maximum may be raised by four annas in the case of groups I, II and IV, and by six annas in the case of groups III and V. The reasons for the relatively larger increase in the latter two groups have been given in the preceding section.

(*b*) *Wet rates.*—The old maxima were Rs. 9 for the first group and Rs. 8 for the rest. The existing maximum for the first group should not, in my opinion, be raised any farther, considering that the lands are not supplied by river channels or any other source superior to ordinary tanks in the maidan; while the rate of Rs. 8 may safely be increased by eight annas in the case of the four other groups.

(*c*) *Garden rates.*—In assessing tank-gardens, a reduced maximum of Rs. 12 has been adopted in place of the old maximum of Rs. 16, and well gardens have been assessed under the Rules of January 1902.

These proposals for the revision of groups and of maximum rates are shown below side by side with the old groups and rates :—

Old									New								
Groups		Maximum rates							Groups		Maximum rates						
No.	Number of villages	Dry			Wet			Garden			No.	Number of villages	Dry			Wet			Garden		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	61	2	8	0	9	0	0	16	0	0	I	61	2	12	0	9	0	0	12	0	0
II	77	2	4	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	II	77	2	8	0	8	8	0	12	0	0
III	83	2	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	III	55	2	6	0	8	8	0	12	0	0
											IV	28	2	4	0	8	8	0	12	0	0
IV	15	1	12	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	V	15	2	2	0	8	8	0	12	0	0

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28. The reasonableness of the revised rates can be better judged of by a comparison of them with rates in the adjoining taluks; and the following statement serves the purpose:—

Taluks	Groups	Maximum rates			Remarks
		Dry	Wet	Garden	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Tumkur	I	2 12 0	9 0 0		
	II	2 10 0	9 0 0		
	III	2 8 0	9 0 0	12	Revised rates
	IV	2 4 0	8 0 0		
	V	2 0 0	8 0 0		
Koratagere	I	2 8 0	9 0 0		
	II	2 6 0	9 0 0	12	do
	III	2 0 0	8 8 0		
	IV	1 10 0	8 8 0		
Bangalore	I	3 4 0	10 0 0		
	II	3 0 0	9 0 0	10	do
	III	2 0 0	8 0 0		
	IV	2 4 0	7 0 0		
Magadi	I	2 4 0	8 0 0		
	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	15	Original rates
	III	1 12 0	7 8 0		
Dodballapur	I	2 12 0	9 0 0		
	II	2 8 0	9 0 0	16	do
	III	2 4 0	9 0 0		
Nelamangala	I	2 12 0	9 0 0		
	II	2 8 0	8 8 0		
	III	2 6 0	8 8 0	12	Proposed
	IV	2 4 0	8 8 0		
	V	2 2 0	8 8 0		

The proposed maxima for dry and wet lands are almost the same as the rates of the Dodballapur Taluk (not yet revised), and the revised rates of the Koratagere and Tumkur Taluks, and are much below those of the Bangalore Taluk, for which for higher maxima have been adopted for obvious reasons. In all the revised taluks mentioned above, except Bangalore, a uniform rate of Rs. 12 has been taken as the maximum for assessing gardens, and the same is taken for Nelamangala also. In Bangalore, however, the garden maximum is only Rs. 10, which, as observed in the re-settlement report of that taluk, has been kept so low, because there are no *Dhruvapairu* gardens of importance there, deserving to be rated high. As Nelamangala differs to some extent from Bangalore in this respect, the usual maximum of Rs. 12 has been adopted; I must state however that after working out all the assessments, I find that there was no occasion to assess any garden beyond Rs. 9 an acre, though if there had been a really high class garden, the 12 rupees rate would have been imposed. The well gardens have of necessity been assessed leniently under the rules in force.

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29. The following statement illustrates how the gardens have been dealt with at revision. It includes all kinds of garden, occupied, unoccupied and Inam, and compares the old and the revised average rates per acre of each of the six classes of gardens.

Description	At Original Settlement			According to revision proposed			Increase or Decrease + or —
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
I. Tank Gardens	551	2,615	5 8 5	665	3,814	5 11 9	—0 12 8
II. Gardens receiving indirect benefit from tanks, streams, etc.	1,072	5,135	4 12 11	1,024	4,253	4 2 6	—0 10 5
III. (*a*) Gardens under self-dependent wells.	76	322	4 3 9	52	130	2 8 0	—1 11 9
(*b*) Gardens as in III (*a*) but assessed at dry rates owing to the failure of wells.	155	716	4 9 11	127	239	1 14 1	—2 11 10
IV. Old dry cocoanut gardens ...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	
V. New gardens under wells sunk since the original settlement, whether self-dependent or indirectly benefited.	...	...	.....	218	540	2 7 8	
VI. New dry cocoanut gardens ...	...	...	.....	4	8	2 0 0	
	1,857	9,808	5 4 6	2,090	8,989	4 4 10	—0 15 8

The average rates show the reduction made in each class. The total assessment on the gardens of all kinds which, under the old rates, was Rs. 9808 has come down to Rs. 8,989 and the new gardens of all kinds, of which there are 222 acres, have been taxed to yield only Rs. 548, or at an average of Rs. 2-7-6, which is less than the maximum dry rate for the taluk by Re. 0-4-6.

30. *Results of Revision.*—Taking now a more practical view of the revision, I show in the subjoined statement the immediate result to be obtained by the proposed revision, on lands under occupation :—

Description	By former settlement			By revision proposed			Increase or Decrease + or —	Percentage of increase or decrease
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre	Acres	Assessment	Average rate per acre		
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dry	73,816	77,143	1 0 9	74,606	83,668	1 3 0	+0 2 3	+13
Wet	7,252	32,481	4 7 8	6,556	31,006	4 11 8	+0 4 0	+ 6
Garden	1,690	8,426	4 15 9	1,951	8,269	4 3 10	—0 11 11	—15
Miscellaneous	...	146	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	82,758	1,18,196	1 6 10	83,313	1,27,943	1 8 7	+0 1 9	+ 8

The revision is thus estimated to bring in an addition of Rs. 9,747 to the revenue on occupied lands, which works out to an increase of 8·25 per cent. Compared with the rise in prices of agricultural products, not to speak of the other factors that usually influence the determination of revised rates, the increase proposed to be claimed from the raiyat is beyond question moderate, and will allow him a very broad margin of profit, which, with prudent management, will allow him scope to equip himself with improved resources. I cannot anticipate any well-grounded objection to a revision on these lines.

31. I pass on to a consideration of the average rates. In the following statement, a comparison is instituted between the average rates in the several groups of the Nelamangala

taluk with the average rates of the respectively adjoining groups of the surrounding Taluks:—

Nelamangala Taluk				Adjoining taluks and group	Average rate per acre			Remarks
Group	Average rate per acre				Dry	Wet	Garden	
	Dry	Wet	Garden					
I	1 4 2	4 14 4	4 7 4	Bangalore, Group II	1 9 0	4 15 4	4 14 9	Revised rates
				,, III	1 4 3	4 12 7	5 7 3	do
				,, IV	1 2 6	3 4 10	4 15 4	do
II	1 3 7	4 10 8	4 2 11	Ditto	Ditto			For the most part the group does not adjoin other taluks.
III	1 3 7	4 14 10	4 4 2	Dodballapur.—				
				Group I	1 7 4	5 10 5	8 3 10	Original rates
				,, II	1 5 7	5 8 0	6 4 2	do
IV	1 0 4	4 5 1	4 5 9	Magadi, Group II	0 15 9	4 0 1	4 11 9	do
V	1 0 2	4 3 9	3 7 4	Koratagere.—				
				Group I	0 13 2	3 5 3	4 5 7	Revised rates
				,, II	0 12 1	3 12 6	5 3 5	do
				Tumkur ,, III	0 14 0	3 11 10	4 6 7	do
Total	1 3 0	4 11 8	4 3 10	For the whole taluk.				
				Bangalore	1 6 10	4 13 7	5 1 7	do
				Dodballapur	1 5 9	5 8 2	8 1 0	Original rates
				Magadi	1 0 6	3 14 8	4 6 11	do
				Koratagere	0 11 8	3 6 11	5 1 9	Revised rates
				Tumkur	0 13 10	4 3 1	5 2 1	do

It will be observed that the average rates of Nelamangala are much below those of the Bangalore and Dodballapur Taluks, the latter of which is unrevised, and somewhat higher than those of the other taluks. The reason for the difference consists among others, in the relative importance of the respective tracts of country, and the convenience they possess for cultivation and trade.

32. *Effect on groups.*—How the several groups of the Nelamangala Taluk will be affected by the proposed revision is shown in the following statement:—

Group	Description of land	By former settlement			By revision settlement			Difference + or —	Percentage of Increase or decrease
		Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate		
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	Dry ...	19,849	22,768	1 2 4	20,150	25,448	1 4 2	+0 1 10	+10
	Wet ...	1,627	8,038	4 15 1	1,450	7,098	4 14 4	—0 0 9	— 1
	Garden ...	400	2,013	5 0 6	512	2,283	4 7 4	—0 9 2	—11
	Miscellaneous ...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21,876	32,857	1 8 0	22,112	34,829	1 9 2	+0 1 2	+ 5
II	Dry ...	20,963	22,507	1 1 2	21,277	25,402	1 3 1	+0 1 11	+11
	Wet ...	2,484	10,795	4 5 6	2,334	10,898	4 10 8	+0 5 2	+ 7
	Garden ...	701	3,640	5 3 1	711	2 972	4 2 11	—1 0 2	—19
	Miscellaneous ...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24,148	37,012	1 8 6	24,322	39.272	1 9 10	+0 1 4	+ 5
III	Dry ...	18,578	19,160	1 0 6	18,742	22,940	1 3 7	+0 3 1	+19
	Wet ...	2,013	9,133	4 8 7	1,749	8,616	4 14 10	+0 6 3	+ 9
	Garden ...	386	1,776	4 9 7	453	1,930	4 4 2	—0 5 5	— 7
	Miscellaneous ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,977	30,091	1 6 11	20,944	33,486	1 9 7	+0 2 8	+12
IV	**Dry** ...	9,167	8,328	0 14 6	9,288	9,476	1 0 4	+0 1 10	+13
	Wet ...	828	3,328	4 0 4	743	3,208	4 5 1	+0 4 9	+ 7
	Garden ...	100	511	5 1 9	148	645	4 5 9	—0 12 0	—15
	Miscellaneous ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,095	12,182	1 3 4	10,179	13,329	1 4 11	+0 1 7	+ 8

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Group	Description of land	By former survey			By revision settlement			Difference Increase or decrease	Percentage of Increase or decrease
		Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate		
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	
V	Dry ...	5,259	4,380	0 13 4	5,349	5,402	1 0 2	+0 2 10	+21
	Wet ...	300	1,187	3 15 4	280	1,186	4 3 9	+0 4 5	+ 7
	Garden ...	103	486	4 11 6	127	439	3 7 4	—1 4 2	—27
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,662	6,054	1 1 1	5,756	7,027	1 3 6	+0 2 5	+14
	Dry ...	73,816	77,143	1 0 9	74,806	88,668	1 3 0	+0 2 3	+13
	Wet ...	7,252	32,461	4 7 8	6 556	31,006	4 11 8	+0 4 0	+ 6
	Garden ...	1,690	8,426	4 15 9	1,951	8,269	4 3 10	—0 11 11	—15
	Miscellaneous ...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	82,758	1,18,196	1 6 10	83,313	1,27,943	1 8 7	+0 1 9	+ 8

The increase in the dry average rate is, for all practical purposes, uniform in Groups I, II and IV, being Re. 0-1-10, Re. 0-1-11 and Re. 0-1-10 respectively, but in groups III and V, it rises to about 3 annas a distinction necessitated by circumstances brought to notice in section 26 which relates to 'grouping.' The average wet rate shews an increase of 6 annas 3 pies in group III, of 5 annas 2 pies in group II, of 4 annas 9 pies in group IV and 4 annas 5 pies in group V. In group I, there is an actual decrease of 9 pies, due to a general deterioration of the water-supply in that region within the past 30 years or so. The increase of 6 annas 3 pies in the third group is largely accounted for by the conversion into dry, of old wet lands which, though lightly assessed at Original Settlement, were found at Revision to be incapable of bearing wet crop, from a practical disappearance of irrigational facilities. The liberal revision of the garden rates has resulted in a large decrease of the average rates in all the groups; the greatest decrease is observed in the fifth group, and groups II, IV, I, and III follow in order. The net result is an increase of 2 annas 3 pies in the average dry rate of 4 annas in the average wet rate, and a decrease of 11 annas 11 pies in the average garden rate. All counter-balanced, the general average rate is Rs. 1-8-7, against the old average of Rs. 1-6-10 per acre, showing an increase of 1 anna 9 pies.

33. *Assessed waste land.*—The scope for future expansion of cultivation in the taluk is set forth in the following table:—

Groups	Dry			Wet			Garden			Total		
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p
I	1,898	2,903	1 0 11	27	106	3 14 10	8	22	2 12 0	1,933	2,131	1 1 8
II	1,313	1,230	0 14 8	5	19	3 12 10	3	10	3 5 4	1,351	1,259	0 11 11
III	705	685	0 15 7	14	78	5 9 2	4	11	2 12 0	723	771	1 1 2
IV	577	494	0 13 8	5	12	2 6 5	3	7	2 5 4	585	513	0 14 0
V	379	280	0 11 10	17	70	4 1 11	1	1	1 0 0	397	351	0 14 2
Total	4,902	4,692	0 15 4	68	285	4 3 1	19	51	2 10 11	4,989	5,028	1 0 2

There is practically nothing left of arable garden and wet lands hitherto assessed; we have a good deal of dry land on hand, however, but this is not of a superior quality. As the scope for extensive cultivation becomes limited, attention will necessarily have to be paid to such methods of cultivation as will secure a better output of the ordinary crops, or to the cultivation of crops of relatively higher economic value.

34. *Limits of increase.*—There is only one village, *viz.*, Huruhhalli, where the prescribed limit of increase at revision will be exceeded; the excess is not due to the enhancement in rates, but is the result of a considerable area brought recently under wet and dry cultivation.

35. *Cesses.*—The Local Fund and Irrigation Cesses will be separate levies, under the Standing Orders.

36. It only remains for me to solicit the sanction of Government to the rates proposed and to add that it may not be possible to introduce the settlement in good time for its taking effect from the next official year, unless very early orders are passed.

37. The usual appendices and the illustrative map accompany this report.

APPENDIX A—Revenue statement for the 236 villages of the Nelamangala Taluk of the Bangalore District from 1878-79 to 1914-15.

Year	Occupied lands paying assessment								Remission	Revenue collections after deducting remission	Miscellaneous Revenue	Total of columns 11 and 12
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total					
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs				
1878-79	...	...	...	...	..	...	61,661	91,845	110	91,735	...	91,735
1879-80	...	...	..	..	...	..	53,806	81,532	184	81,348	...	81,348
1880-81	...	...	..	..	...	...	52,963	80,045	162	79,883	...	79,888
1881-82	..	..	..	..	...	.	53,831	81,821	629	81,192	.	81,192
1882-83	...	..	...	..	.	...	53,709	81,138	766	80,372	...	80,372
1883-84	...	..	..	..	.	.	57,495	87,637	631	87,006	.	87,006
1884-85	...	..	.	...	.	.	58,222	85,904	497	85,407	...	85,407
1885-86	...	...	.	..	.	.	61,817	94,880	346	94,534	...	94,534
1886-87	...	...	...	..	..	...	65,932	98,164	170	98,294	...	98,294
1887-88	...	..	...	...	..	.	67,609	99,752	121	99,628	..	99,638
1888-89	.	...	...	..	...	..	69,401	1,01,640	291	1,01,349	..	1,01,349
1889-90	..	..	..	...	...	...	70,335	1,03,417	264	1,03,153	...	1,03,153
1890-91	..	...	..	...	.	.	71,455	1,04,413	418	1,03,995	...	1,03,995
1891-92	...	...	..	..	...	..	71,961	1,05,085	191	1,04,894	...	1,04,894
1892-93	...	..	..	..	...	...	71,413	1,09,466	454	1,09,012	...	1,09,012
1893-94	.	..	..	..	..	..	77,769	1,13,848	461	1,13,387	..	1,13,387
1894-95	..	.	...	.	.	.	79,285	1,15,304	982	1,14,322	..	1,14,322
1895-96	.	...	.	71,729	77,116	6,352	30,174	1,628	8,141	79,709	1,15,431	836	1.14 595	..	1,14,595
1896-97	...	..	...	..	71,790	77,077	6,351	30,183	1,628	8.141	79,772	1,15,401	940	1.13,461	...	1,14,461
1897-98	...	..	.	...	71,816	77,113	6,351	30,183	1,628	8,141	79,798	1,15,437	943	1.14,494	..	1,14,494
1898-99	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,817	1,15,400	944	1.14,456	..	1,14,456
1899-00	.	..	.	...	71,108	76,819	6,329	30,064	1,628	8,111	79,365	1,15,023	944	1.14,079	..	1,14,079
1900-01	..	..	..	..	71,495	76,616	6,400	30.401	1,636	8,182	79,531	1,15,229	935	1.14,294	...	1,14,294
1901-02	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,115	1,17.131	939	1.16,192	..	1,16,192
1902-03	...	.	.	.	73,403	78,970	6,605	31,371	1,619	8,217	81,657	1,17,601	991	1 16,697	..	1,16,697
1903-04	..	..	.	.	73,507	78,223	6,605	31,374	1,619	8,217	81,761	1,17.844	989	1.16,855	..	1,16,855
1904-05	..	..	..	.	73,525	78,136	6 616	31,427	1,619	8,217	81,760	1,17.810	989	1.16,821	...	1,16,821
1905-06	..	..	..	.	73,330	77,708	6,656	31,627	1.662	8,312	81,718	1,17.647	1 118	1,16,529	..	1,16,529
1906-07	....	...	...	.	73,751	77,069	7.252	33,623	1,690	8,751	82.691	1,19,143	825	1.18,618	116	1,18,764
1907-08	..	..	..	...	73,081	76,279	7,192	34,017	1,757	8,867	81,980	1,19.157	1,183	1,17,974	158	1,18,132
1908-09	..	..	...	..	74,598	76,625	7,307	34,558	1,713	8,652	83.618	1,19.835	1.160	1,18,675	24	1,18,699
1909-10	...	...	..	.	74,909	76,910	7,328	34,655	1,750	8,844	83,987	1,20,399	1.131	1,19.265	24	1,19 289
1910-11	...	..	...	..	75,205	77,302	7,344	34,131	1,730	8,976	84,288	1,20,712	1,200	1.18,512	24	1,19,536
1911 12	..	...	..	...	75,419	78,169	7,351	34,066	1,720	8,787	84.490	1,21,022	1.184	1,19,838	24	1,19,862
1912-13	..	..	..	...	75,768	78,501	7,357	33.895	1,684	8,702	84.809	1,21,098	1,192	1,19,906	24	1,19,930
1913-14	...	..	.	..	76,005	78,690	7,365	33,912	1,680	8,800	85,050	1,21,402	1,214	1.20,188	24	1,20,212
1914-15	..	.	.	...	76,165	79,163	7.360	33,464	1,679	8,800	85,204	1,21,427	941	1,20,186	159	1,20,345

Year	Unoccupied assessed arable Government land: Dry Acres	Dry Assessment	Wet Acres	Wet Assessment	Garden Acres	Garden Assessment	Total Acres	Total Assessment	Realizations from grazing (Halbanni)	Inam land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partly: Acres	Assessment	Collections, i.e., pudi, quit-rent, etc.	Total Government land occupied, unoccupied and inam: Area, total of cols. 8—20 and 23	Assessment, total of cols. 9—21 and 24	Collection, total of cols. 13, 22 and 25	Remarks
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	
1878—79	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,175	31,590	1,232	12,100	19,622	3,066	1,02,946	1,46,057	96,983	
1879—80	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,371	48,001	3,896	13,626	19,131	3,816	1,01,803	1,48,667	89,090	
1880—81	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 110	49,455	5,044	11,558	18,037	3,913	1 01,651	1,48,537	88,870	
1881—82	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,297	47,766	5,046	11,491	18,061	3,892	1,01,619	1,48,538	90,120	
1882—83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,906	45,274	4,882	11,185	18,721	3,816	1,01,890	1,44,934	89,070	
1883—84	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,171	41,666	4,392	11,361	18,776	3,896	1,01,040	1,46,079	95,293	
1884—85	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,779	40,949	5,061	11,180	18,535	3,857	1,03,161	1,45,388	92,305	
1885—86	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,091	33,608	4,208	11,180	18,065	3,817	1 02,088	1,47,024	1,02,579	
1886—87	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,271	27,286	3,707	11 149	18,140	3,599	1,01,349	1,44,190	3,08,000	
1887—88	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,593	26,000	3,577	11,130	18,131	3,998	1,01,311	1,44,186	1,09,294	
1888—89	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,829	24,247	2,908	11,113	18 152	3,998	1,01,375	1,41,339	1,10,255	
1889—90	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,876	22,516	4,077	11,141	18,150	3,991	1,01,355	1,11,384	1,12,201	
1890—91	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,696	21 153	2 917	11 200	18,350	6,003	1,01,351	1,44,116	1,12,915	
1891—92	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,201	20,749	2 719	11,181	18,320	5,971	1,01,346	1,41,354	1,13,586	
1892—93	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,512	16 177	...	11,186	18,521	5,859	1,01,341	1,41,167	1,11,871	
1893—94	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,572	12,809	1,851	10,799	17,284	7,314	1,01,140	1,13,911	1,22,751	
1894—95	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,261	11,581	1,588	10,862	17,249	7,306	1,01,348	1 11 137	1,23,216	
1895—96	...	...	9,082	5,151	1,176	1,116	305	1,205	10,563	10,770	1,411	10,781	17,197	7,249	1,01,653	1,43,398	1,23,295	
1896—97	...	...	9 087	5,151	1 161	1,196	265	812	10 150	10,755	1 487	10,784	17,202	7,256	1,01,005	1,43,362	1,23,104	
1897—98	...	...	9,026	5,326	1,161	1,496	205	812	10,195	10,631	1,382	10,788	17,225	6,952	1,00,381	1,43,296	1,22,828	
1898—99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,327	10,650	1,351	10,782	17 210	6 940	1,00,926	1,43,260	1,22,777	
1899—00	...	...	8,966	5,420	1,093	1 119	169	711	10,228	10,610	1,332	10,678	17,114	6,899	1,00,271	1,42,747	1,22,310	
1900—01	...	...	8,960	5,507	1,045	1,091	175	753	10,180	10,351	1,306	10,711	17,148	6,897	1,00,422	1,42,728	1,22,499	
1901—02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,041	8 931	1,192	10,787	17,204	6,791	1,00,976	1,13,266	1,21,175	
1902—03	...	...	7,877	5,243	542	2,576	118	590	8,537	8,399	1,105	10,787	17,208	6,938	1,00,981	1,13,298	1,24,640	
1903—04	...	...	7,805	5,927	382	1,618	77	387	8,261	7,912	1,036	10,979	17,535	6,777	1,01,001	1,43,311	1,21,468	
1904—05	...	...	7,805	5,927	351	1,665	77	387	8,233	7,979	1,025	10,979	17,551	5,112	1,01,002	1,43,323	1 21,288	
1905—06	...	...	7,855	6,511	250	1,184	61	307	8,166	8,345	995	10,972	17,502	6,453	1,00,866	1,13,184	1,24,977	
1906—07	...	...	8,091	7,038	285	1,275	55	277	8,431	8,590	959	11,022	17,575	6,424	1,02,146	1,46,608	1,26,147	
1907—08	...	...	7,947	6,857	281	1,276	78	113	8,306	8.546	867	11,148	18,362	6,701	1,01,731	1 16,165	1,25,700	
1908—09	...	...	7,325	6,111	211	1,013	65	518	7,611	7,815	711	11,028	17 595	6,126	1,02,260	1,45,265	1,25,836	
1909—10	...	...	6,997	6 032	186	824	56	308	7,239	7,161	687	11,095	17,604	6,126	1,02,261	1,15,167	1,26,102	
1910—11	...	...	6,707	5,776	171	733	56	306	6,931	6,815	652	11,038	17,620	6 111	1,02,269	1,45,167	1,26,632	
1911—12	...	...	6,188	5,595	188	836	57	501	6,733	6,735	601	11,038	17,621	6 111	1,02 261	1 45,378	1,26,907	
1912—13	...	...	6,179	5,321	180	797	55	296	6,414	6,411	552	11,048	17,621	6,111	1,02,261	1,45,133	1,26,926	
1913—14	...	...	5,919	5,111	171	753	53	297	6,173	6,151	524	11,038	17,621	6,111	1,02,261	1,45,177	1,27,180	
1914—15	...	...	5,590	4,831	175	715	45	237	5,810	5,813	495	11,048	17,621	6,117	1,02,052	1,13,861	1,27,587	

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APPENDIX

Classwar Statement, Nelamangala

Number	Name of village	By former survey												
		Maximum rates		Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land								
						Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Miscellaneous	Total	
		Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		Acres	Assessment
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	CLASS I.						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
1	Kasaba Nelamangala ...	2·8	9	706	262	328	442	43	243	70	323	...	441	1,008
2	Malepura ...	...	...	356	45	268	309	...	...	11	48	...	279	357
3	Basavanhalli ...	...	...	397	172	260	301	2	7	13	50	...	275	358
4	Byadarhalli ...	...	...	394	52	323	392	25	92	7	21	...	355	505
5	Kempalinganahalli ...	...	...	402	47	359	411	15	48	...	..	...	372	459
6	Gangadharampalya ...	...	...	130	31	126	134	...	...	...	...	...	126	134
7	Kanagondanahalli ...	...	...	528	205	400	477	38	229	5	15	...	443	721
8	Jakkasandra ...	...	...	553	62	517	603	7	30	1	8	...	525	641
9	Arasinakunte ...	...	...	932	401	688	895	90	506	11	44	...	789	1,885
10	Bommenhalli ...	...	...	329	136	180	196	22	100	1	1	...	203	297
11	Viramanjipura ...	...	...	230	25	99	129	24	131	...	...	...	123	260
12	Begur ...	...	...	777	269	470	586	153	996	26	150	...	649	1,732
13	Godlahalli ...	...	...	191	39	188	197	2	9	1	2	...	191	208
14	Araledibba ...	...	...	208	71	137	186	39	177	...	...	...	176	363
15	Agasarahalli ...	...	...	167	28	70	93	41	229	1	2	...	112	324
16	Marohalli ...	...	..	172	103	143	197	11	58	1	2	...	155	257
17	Malenagatihalli ...	...	...	254	67	170	213	13	58	...	...	...	183	271
18	Tenachanakuppe ...	...	...	302	84	278	330	12	64	...	...	...	290	394
19	Mylanahalli ...	...	...	197	61	181	220	4	14	..	...	12	185	246
20	Huralihalli ...	..	...	417	110	189	205	16	54	1	4	...	201	263
21	Yelachageri ...	...	...	656	173	648	922	63	269	4	23	...	415	714
22	Kenchanahalli ...	...	...	369	57	261	311	49	273	...	...	...	310	584
23	Kasaba Dasanapura ...	...	...	712	298	583	615	62	292	2	14	...	647	921
24	Nagaruru ...	...	...	809	200	672	723	46	217	...	...	5	719	945
25	Vaderahalli ...	...	...	263	91	234	303	2	10	2	4	...	238	317
26	Alur	...	...	781	387	605	655	120	540	1	4	10	626	1,209
27	Adikemaranahalli ...	...	...	158	77	127	175	13	57	1	3	...	141	235
28	Madavara	...	...	488	155	292	358	81	463	20	117	...	393	918
29	Makli	...	...	166	29	65	64	...	...	5	23	...	70	87
30	Chikbidarakallu ...	..	...	270	78	218	255	4	17	...	...	...	222	272
31	Totadaguddadahalli ...	...	...	347	158	246	306	7	25	36	168	...	289	499
32	Kudaragere ...	...	...	549	212	364	503	46	213	3	14	...	413	730
33	Huttegowdanahalli ...	...	...	740	254	508	513	38	123	21	87	...	567	723
34	Venkatapura ...	...	...	173	61	154	131	4	21	2	11	...	160	163
35	Lakkenhalli ...	...	...	395	145	228	241	17	82	2	14	...	247	337
36	Kenganahalli ...	...	...	319	166	264	297	28	136	4	22	...	296	455
37	Madanaikanahalli ...	...	...	424	196	297	377	1	2	...	...	...	298	379
38	Siddanhosahalli ...	...	...	175	20	151	183	2	4	6	24	...	159	211
39	Bettangere ...	...	...	970	228	797	881	26	106	1	2	...	824	992
40	Pillahalli ...	...	...	555	272	444	479	33	193	5	16	...	482	688
41	Sondekoppa ...	...	...	1,153	358	711	802	99	507	.62	408	3	872	1,780
42	Ravatanahalli ...	...	...	670	266	574	586	14	61	...	...	...	598	647
43	Averahalli ...	...	...	461	183	330	348	19	55	15	77	...	364	470
44	Kadaranahalli ...	...	...	285	137	245	286	...	...	3	10	...	248	296
45	Nagasandra ...	...	...	299	185	249	219	...	...	...	...	...	249	219
46	Hunavigere ...	...	...	472	202	333	375	24	106	11	45	4	368	530
47	Vadrahalli ...	...	...	300	76	162	175	3	12	1	4	...	166	191
48	Bettahalli ...	...	...	341	160	307	335	...	...	...	...	...	307	335
49	Kittanelli ...	...	...	779	306	610	638	37	178	4	23	...	651	839
50	Malasandra ...	...	...	570	184	391	424	19	81	4	14	...	414	519
51	Kadabageri ...	...	...	1,048	445	733	731	23	109	3	15	...	759	855
52	Mantalu ...	...	...	842	241	654	748	55	218	15	96	4	724	1,066
53	Gundigeri ...	...	...	770	232	433	512	31	155	4	19	...	448	686
54	Gowdahalli ...	...	...	372	175	279	290	...	...	1	2	...	280	292
55	Dombarahalli ...	...	...	225	26	208	205	...	...	2	10	...	210	215
56	Talekere ...	...	...	280	61	231	251	17	91	3	14	...	251	356
57	Dodderi ...	...	...	378	267	291	375	23	132	4	27	...	318	534
58	Byadarahalli ...	...	...	397	137	300	345	32	151	1	7	...	333	503
59	Tippagondanahalli ...	...	..	187	78	165	218	9	44	...	...	...	174	262
60	Soldevanahalli ...	...	...	250	182	175	191	21	119	3	26	...	202	336
61	Sasuveghatta ...	...	...	393	100	360	430	1	1	...	...	...	361	431
	Total Class I ...	...	...	27,446	9,358	19,849	22,768	1,627	8,038	400	2,013	38	21,876	32,857
	CLASS II													
62	Gabburu	2·4	8	1,336	512	939	977	116	500	29	170	...	1,084	1,647
63	Hyadalu	...	...	515	99	404	414	43	154	5	19	2	452	587
64	Kachanahalli ...	..	...	642	175	504	495	51	230	1	2	...	556	727
65	Yentiganahalli ...	...	...	560	125	456	430	13	73	5	20	...	474	523
66	Doddakarenhalli ...	...	...	536	185	505	550	1	2	3	10	...	509	562
67	Mahadevapura ...	...	...	421	198	287	299	50	165	4	16	...	341	480
68	Mallarabattavadi ...	...	...	729	362	564	622	43	159	23	94	3	630	878
69	Kodappanhalli ...	...	...	161	14	120	141	3	31	2	11	...	131	183
70	Mylanhalli	...	...	520	202	384	475	28	117	2	9	...	414	601

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B.

Taluk, Bangalore District.

By Revision Survey

Maximum rates		Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable	Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs			
2 12	9	707	261	331	189	30	169	78	135	139	993	1	2		1	1
		356	15	263	331			12	11	275	371	1	1	5		2
		394	173	259	481	2	7	12	19	273	379			6		3
		394	51	326	437	15	56	15	48	356	541			7		4
		400	50	358	451	9	31	3	8	370	496			8		5
		141	20	126	146					126	118	11	11	10		6
		546	187	100	522	26	157	18	79	111	758	26	33	5		7
		651	61	615	660	7	31	2	6	521	697	1	3	9		8
		928	106	690	924	81	457	15	76	786	1,457			5		9
		257	210	187	923	22	99	4	13	213	335	6	8	13		10
		159	97	105	251	13	70	6	18	124	259	23	19			11
		777	25	182	663	119	889	28	152	659	1,701	22	29		2	12
		110	10	187	217	2	9	1	1	190	227			9		13
		207	73	139	201	10	182			179	391			5		14
		167	29	77	113	42	231	1	3	120	350	21	27	5		15
		171	102	112	217	13	70	1	1	176	288			12		16
		255	71	199	275	13	58			212	333	21	30	23		17
		302	83	259	338	11	58			270	396	20	22	1		18
		209	31	180	212	10	36			190	278	7	11	13		19
		315	110	235	289	48	166	1	3	284	458	11	44	71		20
		652	179	463	484	57	213	10	43	530	776	183	192	8		21
		469	57	259	368	48	268	2	8	309	614	137	165	5		22
		708	302	594	690	49	229	3	14	646	933			14		23
		799	200	669	786	46	218			715	1 004			6		24
		261	92	232	330	1	1	3	8	236	342	8	9	5		25
		725	345	516	737	105	475	5	30	626	1,242			5		26
		162	73	128	192	12	51	1	3	141	249	11	16	6		27
		492	158	310	396	73	418	21	94	404	908	56	39		1	28
		166	10	69	77			1	1	70	81				7	29
		269	79	211	273	1	18	2	5	220	295	10	33	8		30
		347	161	205	316	5	18	29	129	289	193	11	11		1	31
		546	215	101	611	4	18	1	13	309	641	80	99		12	32
		728	250	541	602	29	91	31	126	601	821	78	92	11		33
		173	61	156	118	2	7	2	5	160	160	3	3	3		34
		397	115	242	283	14	67	3	19	259	369	104	110	9		35
		317	169	263	321	30	116	1	19	297	489			2		36
		422	141	295	112	1	2			296	114	35	44	9		37
		176	19	154	203	2	4	6	18	162	225	7	11	7		38
		968	228	796	968	22	88	4	13	822	1 069	27	22	8		39
		557	278	468	558			16	40	484	598				5	40
		1153	366	717	957	97	197	75	451	889	1 905	36	40	7		41
		676	260	572	611	14	61	1	3	587	705	45	38	5		42
		161	185	336	379	16	17	14	56	366	452	50	58	3		43
		284	138	215	316			3	5	248	321			8		44
		301	166	250	239					250	239	21	19	9		45
		470	203	328	407	25	110	10	39	363	556	25	25	5		46
		299	78	167	201	5	18	1	6	173	221	78	74	127		47
		340	158	305	366			1	4	306	370			10		48
		776	315	608	698	31	164	7	25	619	887			6		49
		571	191	103	484	16	70	4	11	423	565	95	101	9		50
		1052	197	781	866	22	106	5	20	811	992	153	126	16		51
		944	245	619	817	64	211	17	101	720	1,112	71	69	6		52
		772	231	408	595	20	101	14	65	422	721	245	268	6		53
		391	197	275	316			1	1	276	317	67	77	9		54
		226	27	208	225			1	3	209	228			6		55
		279	63	243	280	14	74	1	12	251	366	14	118	8		56
		378	267	289	110	23	133	6	34	318	577	19	27	8		57
		389	135	294	371	37	175	1	3	332	549	26	30	9		58
		189	80	166	242	7	34	2	6	175	282	3	3	8		59
	.	223	161	171	209	28	199	3	6	200	351	8	8	5		60
	.	391	103	358	473	1	2			359	475			10		61
		27,316	9 548	20,150	25,448	1,450	7 098	512	2,283	22,112	34,829	1,933	2,131	6 00		
2·8	8 8	1,342	512	955	1,105	131	603	4	14	1,090	1,722	106	97	5		62
		517	96	406	462	38	144	11	46	455	652			11		63
		611	175	507	550	42	202	7	34	556	786			8		64
		548	126	465	485	6	36	14	62	485	583	17	17	11	.	65
		538	186	502	610	1	2	3	11	506	623	3	10	11		66
		428	192	309	357	30	104	4	13	343	474	56	45		1	67
		780	280	551	685	44	172	34	119	639	976	19	22	11		68
		166	16	114	147	11	40	6	18	131	205	7	5	12		69
		519	202	398	542	22	98	13	55	428	695			16		70

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Appendix

Classwar Statement, Nelamangala

Former taluk	Present taluk	Number	Name of village	By former survey														
				Maximum rates		Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land										
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Miscellaneous	Total			
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
									Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		
Nelamangala	Nelamangala	71	Soldevanahalli	2·4	8	389	901	290	235	8	27	1	4	...	299	266		
		72	Goravanhalli	...	...	376	836	279	204	...	...	1	5	...	280	209		
		73	Goranbele	...	...	757	172	434	492	59	266	9	45	3	502	746		
		74	Kempalinganahalli	...	...	194	85	161	177	8	30	1	7	...	170	214		
		75	Bhattarahalli	...	...	212	69	199	147	...	...	...	...	...	199	147		
		76	Mantanakurchi	...	...	1,060	308	737	707	99	426	19	96	...	855	1,229		
		77	Manchenahalli	...	...	470	128	346	371	17	74	1	5	3	364	453		
		78	Irigenahalli	...	...	259	32	238	242	1	4	12	54	...	246	300		
		79	Kunavanahalli	...	...	233	143	216	139	...	...	...	..	...	218	139		
		80	Bolamaranahalli	...	...	347	198	270	253	18	66	1	2	...	289	321		
		81	Hosahalli	...	...	346	268	314	313	...	...	2	4	...	316	317		
		82	Tirumalapura	...	...	161	6	137	140	20	65	1	4	...	148	209		
		83	Bhyramahalli	...	...	456	126	329	371	64	291	13	64	...	406	726		
		84	Yeramanchenahalli	...	...	301	39	244	285	34	125	1	2	...	279	412		
		85	Bhusandra	...	...	881	163	308	286	9	21	4	17	...	321	324		
		86	Kempohalli	...	...	435	52	254	315	125	440	15	96	...	394	851		
		87	Honnasandra	...	...	372	77	269	278	8	48	...	...	...	277	326		
		88	Mattihalli	...	...	418	198	193	257	106	523	19	126	...	318	906		
		89	Maniayanapalya	...	...	173	48	79	71	...	...	...	...	...	79	71		
		90	Agrahatapalya	...	...	142	59	125	151	5	21	...	...	...	130	172		
		91	Bhyregowdanahalli	...	...	290	70	223	219	12	44	1	2	...	236	295		
		92	Huskur	...	...	776	251	698	696	55	200	8	36	25	701	966		
		93	Govindapura	...	...	140	52	92	114	3	14	...	...	...	95	128		
		94	Kasaba Tyamagondlu	...	...	716	180	468	574	2	6	106	468	2	576	1,045		
		95	Biragondanahalli	...	...	462	153	395	402	28	108	3	13	...	426	523		
		96	Tyamagondla Amanikere	...	...	402	241	2	2	211	1,025	105	771	2	318	1,800		
		97	Bidalur	...	...	359	57	233	269	61	284	7	36	...	301	589		
		98	Kodipalya	...	...	127	43	106	121	9	41	1	2	...	116	167		
		99	Kulavanahalli	...	...	389	150	319	368	19	77	6	34	...	344	479		
		100	Sulkunte	...	...	387	70	283	318	49	285	9	51	...	341	604		
		101	Chikkanuana Ane	...	...	85	5	...	...	67	418	8	51	...	75	469		
		102	Mahimapura	...	...	356	143	353	330	1	2	1	3	...	355	335		
		103	Karinahalli	...	...	95	21	90	90	3	10	2	7	...	95	107		
		104	Lakkasandra	...	...	247	79	189	201	28	144	2	7	...	219	352		
		105	Pallarahalli	...	...	198	43	123	104	19	112	15	72	...	157	288		
		106	Totanhalli	...	...	237	138	145	186	25	107	24	112	1	194	408		
		107	Kalalaghatta	...	...	516	195	365	383	55	323	...	...	...	420	706		
		108	Minapura	...	...	326	209	210	230	28	140	3	11	2	241	383		
		109	Tippasettihalli	...	...	137	19	85	122	7	24	28	135	...	120	281		
		110	Narasapura	...	...	177	42	106	125	31	168	8	97	...	145	390		
		111	Haravesandra	...	...	180	78	163	188	5	26	...	...	...	168	209		
		112	Kodihalli	...	...	210	40	76	89	95	492	7	29	...	178	610		
		113	Alanaikanhalli	...	...	185	51	123	129	31	147	3	10	3	157	289		
		114	Govenahalli	...	...	324	82	201	205	9	27	1	2	...	211	234		
		115	Kasaba Somapura	...	...	376	82	264	344	14	72	17	77	2	295	495		
		116	Nijagallu	...	...	250	217	195	238	23	74	1	6	...	219	318		
		117	Lakkuru	...	...	528	270	358	393	93	810	29	143	...	450	846		
		118	Timmanaikanahalli	...	...	129	47	86	96	1	4	8	42	...	95	142		
		119	Kallanaikanahalli	...	...	140	318	90	84	25	84	5	26	...	120	194		
		120	Agalakuppe	...	...	693	275	593	611	17	57	4	18	2	614	688		
		121	Chaudanahosahalli	...	...	207	48	194	238	...	...	1	4	...	195	242		
		122	Halenijagallu	...	...	825	1,090	531	552	73	267	7	31	...	611	850		
		123	Honnenahalli	...	...	437	176	371	420	20	60	4	18	...	395	498		
		124	Yadehalli	...	...	445	109	264	307	46	184	6	33	...	316	524		
		125	Kengalakempanahalli	...	...	224	75	187	212	25	105	5	21	...	217	338		
		126	Kerekattiganur	...	...	393	198	300	349	63	249	14	85	...	377	683		
		127	Aladahalli	...	...	66	24	63	65	1	1	...	...	...	64	66		
		128	Gedlahalli	...	...	150	25	133	153	2	12	3	9	...	138	174		
		129	Billankote	...	...	691	227	524	635	71	311	17	146	...	612	1,092		
		130	Mugalihalli	...	...	295	125	179	213	62	274	4	33	...	245	520		
		131	Hosahalli	...	...	429	152	368	403	16	29	6	50	...	390	482		
		132	Kasaghattapura	...	...	403	68	266	277	13	46	...	..	...	279	323		
	Bangalore	133	Kempapura	...	...	280	32	210	241	15	41	1	2	...	226	284		
		134	Hurlichikkanhalli	...	...	529	136	412	517	35	130	3	7	...	450	654		
		135	Tarabanahalli	...	...	162	49	105	140	4	16	4	12	6	119	174		
		136	Kumbarahalli	...	...	264	80	135	186	39	161	6	35	...	179	332		
		137	Bilajaji	...	...	345	141	246	253	19	68	1	4	1	266	326		
		138	Kodagitirumalapura... ...	..	...	435	86	329	366	49	196	34	72	13	412	647		
			Total Class II ...	...	...	98,899	11,643	20,963	22,507	2,484	10,795	701	3,640	70	24,148	37,012		

No. R. 3586-76—L. S. 64-17-5, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1918.

B.

Taluk, Bangalore District.

By Revision Survey

Maximum rates		Total arable acres including fallam	Total unarable	Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
2·8	8·8	446	858	290	262	7	25	2	4	299	291	111	67	9	...	71
...	...	379	316	282	230	...	...	1	4	288	234	83	57	12	...	72
...	...	757	173	451	502	54	239	10	34	515	795	172	165	7	...	73
...	...	193	85	159	195	8	32	2	4	169	231	10	12	5	...	74
...	...	221	60	200	165	...	...	..	...	200	165	11	7	12	..	75
...	...	1056	316	753	800	96	438	18	87	867	1,325	93	85	8	...	76
...	...	471	130	340	404	22	102	2	5	364	512	45	45	13	...	77
...	...	259	32	213	280	...	...	10	34	253	314	...	...	5	...	78
...	...	231	124	217	155	...	...	...	...	217	155	18	10	12	...	79
...	...	317	196	257	267	18	70	2	11	277	348	42	43	8	...	80
...	...	345	269	313	350	...	...	2	4	315	354	6	2	12	...	81
...	...	150	6	132	160	17	69	1	2	150	231	...	...	6	...	82
...	...	459	122	321	400	53	285	10	51	390	736	...	...	1	..	83
...	...	302	37	253	327	26	102	1	1	280	430	...	...	4	...	84
...	...	382	166	327	335	11	28	4	13	342	376	...	...	16	...	85
...	...	433	83	328	450	33	123	31	146	392	719	1	2	...	16	86
...	...	372	77	280	322	8	51	...	...	288	373	40	35	14	...	87
...	...	425	191	216	320	86	450	16	81	318	853	5	2	...	6	88
...	...	88	193	79	80	...	..	...	...	79	80	...	...	13	...	89
...	...	141	56	129	172	6	26	...	...	135	200	...	...	16	...	90
...	...	293	69	251	310	8	32	8	19	267	361	...	...	22	...	91
...	...	773	259	629	762	66	266	5	26	700	1,054	...	...	9	...	92
...	...	94	100	93	130	...	..	...	...	93	130	1	2	2	...	93
...	...	712	149	454	617	1	4	96	355	551	976	1	2	..	7	94
...	...	486	181	391	442	28	115	8	18	427	575	23	22	10	...	95
...	...	399	281	2	2	522	1,666	32	218	356	1,886	...	...	5	...	96
...	...	389	57	232	300	62	306	5	17	299	623	...	...	6	...	97
...	..	125	44	105	135	9	47	...	...	114	182	...	...	9	...	98
...	...	387	152	326	420	22	96	5	21	353	540	...	...	13	...	99
...	...	386	68	303	377	32	161	8	37	343	578	1	2	...	4	100
...	...	84	6	4	5	58	385	12	80	74	470	...	..	...	...	101
...	...	356	144	348	362	5	15	..	...	353	377	3	2	13	...	102
...	...	97	20	92	102	3	11	2	4	97	117	...	...	9	...	103
...	...	248	78	196	232	21	115	3	10	220	357	...	...	1	...	104
...	...	198	44	122	125	28	174	14	61	164	360	9	7	25	...	105
..	...	237	138	146	210	25	113	23	78	193	401	...	...	...	2	106
...	...	515	196	357	417	57	355	1	5	415	777	19	17	10	...	107
...	...	323	212	196	240	28	149	3	13	227	402	45	57	5	...	108
...	...	135	20	84	132	7	25	28	123	119	280	...	...	...	...	109
...	...	177	42	107	140	27	155	11	43	145	338	...	...	2	...	110
...	..	180	77	163	202	5	28	...	...	168	230	2	2	10	..	111
...	...	210	43	79	102	92	504	6	16	177	622	...	..	2	...	112
...	...	186	50	122	142	28	140	7	27	157	309	2	2	7	...	113
...	...	322	88	199	225	10	30	1	3	210	258	92	90	10	...	114
...	...	371	86	261	377	14	76	15	48	290	501	4	2	1	...	115
...	...	248	220	197	260	19	64	2	4	218	328	...	...	5	..	116
...	...	525	269	358	437	60	314	30	142	448	893	2	2	6	...	117
...	...	130	47	87	107	2	8	7	26	96	141	25	27	...	1	118
...	...	140	319	91	92	31	110	5	16	127	220	12	13	13	...	119
...	...	782	239	584	670	19	68	10	37	613	775	62	55	13	...	120
...	...	208	49	191	265	1	2	1	3	196	270	...	...	12	...	121
...	...	818	1,092	540	625	70	272	14	49	624	946	54	61	11	...	122
...	...	437	177	371	465	20	64	3	17	394	546	...	...	10	...	123
...	...	410	115	286	370	39	166	6	28	331	564	69	82	8	...	124
...	...	231	77	189	237	22	98	8	33	219	368	2	2	9	...	125
...	...	392	199	304	392	55	232	17	89	376	713	2	6	4	...	126
...	...	66	23	63	73	1	2	...	...	64	75	...	...	14	...	127
...	...	151	26	134	170	1	6	4	12	139	188	2	2	8	...	128
...	...	689	236	527	710	63	293	20	126	610	1,129	...	...	3	...	129
...	...	294	127	181	240	60	283	3	20	244	543	...	...	4	...	130
...	...	426	159	363	445	23	45	1	6	387	496	...	...	3	...	131
...	..	388	82	309	357	16	59	2	6	327	422	34	40	31	...	132
...	...	278	34	213	272	12	34	1	1	226	307	20	20	6	...	133
...	...	519	151	405	565	31	123	10	35	446	723	6	7	11	...	134
...	...	147	63	105	155	4	17	7	23	116	195	3	2	12	...	135
...	...	257	87	134	150	33	144	5	22	172	316	...	...	...	5	136
...	...	343	143	238	272	16	62	5	15	259	349	...	...	7	...	137
...	...	429	93	361	445	2	8	49	182	412	635	5	5	...	2	138
		28,835	11,864	21,277	25,402	2,334	10,898	711	2,972	24,322	39,272	1,351	1,259	6·11	...	

No. R.'3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1918.

APPENDIX

Classwar Statement, Nelamangala

Former taluk	Present taluk	Number	Name of village	By Former Survey													
				Maximum rates		Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land								Total	
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Miscellaneous			
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
									Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
			III CLASS.														
Nelamangala	Nelamangala	139	Bhyrasettihalli	2	8	909	231	694	644	39	184	1	1	.		734	829
		140	Gollahalli	...	...	559	109	475	473	35	136	1	4	..		511	613
		141	Bolamaranhalli	...	..	361	59	320	294	9	29	...	...	...		329	323
		142	Arjunabettahalli	...	...	449	90	416	400	4	15	1	1	...		421	416
		143	Bettahalli	...	..	330	160	258	258	36	162	2	12	...		296	432
		144	Tyagadahalli	...	..	232	124	175	195	13	42	12	50	..		200	287
		145	Mandigere	...	...	272	42	209	245	38	205	4	23	...		251	463
		146	Baradi	...	...	846	245	647	541	48	240	11	50	...		706	831
		147	Sayappanahalli	...	...	797	182	599	622	104	496	1	1	1		701	1,120
		148	Tottagere	...	..	584	212	528	552	17	52	3	11	...		548	615
		149	Kukkalahalli	...	...	883	261	641	664	29	72	1	2	...		671	738
		150	Lakshmanapura	..	...	224	76	220	182	1	5	3	13	...		224	200
		151	Halaramapura	...	..	208	9	177	190	12	39	...	.	..		189	229
		152	Muddalinganahalli	...	...	252	39	207	238	18	107	3	14	...		228	359
		153	Taverekere	...	...	359	166	276	311	9	49	14	60	2		299	422
		154	Karebalii	...	...	497	163	433	473	22	87	9	35	...		464	595
		155	Kodagihalli	...	...	661	211	418	413	29	101	2	6	...		449	520
		156	Chikkanahalli	...	...	461	152	312	285	20	77	4	18	...		336	380
		157	Doddabele	...	...	390	241	610	711	94	430	55	313	...		759	1,454
		158	Tadasaghatta	...	...	614	109	461	537	41	186	16	95	...		518	818
		159	Kenchayyanapura	...	...	863	235	367	428	32	203	17	89	...		424	720
		160	Balageri	...	...	639	256	250	275	24	95	...	...	...		274	370
		161	Isavanhalli	...	...	572	238	367	371	62	307	12	63	...		431	741
		162	Mavinakommanahalli	...	..	533	46	222	251	...	...	6	27	...		228	278
		163	Hasarahalli	...	...	791	239	570	623	76	278	10	54	...		656	955
		164	Bhyranaikanahalli	...	...	496	238	419	393	38	144	8	33	...		465	570
		165	Makanakuppe	...	..	265	49	239	264	5	18	4	18	...		248	300
		166	Appagondanahalli	...	..	203	108	197	205	5	15	1	2	...		208	222
		167	Kannohalli	..	...	129	42	100	104	12	37	5	16	..		117	157
		168	Vadakunte	..	...	705	200	635	602	24	88	1	3	..		660	693
		169	Gullapura	...	...	256	81	234	260	11	49	1	1	..		246	310
		170	Jakkanahalli	...	...	861	285	593	590	38	193	10	61	...		641	844
		171	Guddegowdanchannohalli	...	..	303	124	280	217	..	...	...	...	.		230	217
		172	Manne	...	...	794	345	370	488	237	1,276	9	45	1		616	1,810
		173	Manneramapura	...	...	143	43	127	106	4	38	...	...	..		131	144
		174	Doddchannohalli	...	...	171	64	144	164	3	9	4	18	...		151	211
		175	Hadibosahalli	...	...	192	87	159	189	16	76	6	29	...		181	294
		176	Obalapura	...	...	1,092	466	381	492	91	442	3	11	5		475	950
		177	Madenahalli	...	...	266	68	216	219	22	84	1	1	...		239	304
		178	Nijagalkempohalli	...	...	269	205	249	227	10	35	1	5	...		260	267
		179	Channohalli	...	...	159	48	124	116	18	66	2	7	...		144	189
		180	Ramanahalli	..	..	82	123	72	62	10	30	...	...	...		82	92
		181	Tattikere	...	...	326	138	216	203	53	207	.	...	...		269	410
		182	Nidavanda	...	...	846	268	598	632	124	707	17	93	...		739	1,432
		183	Devarhosahalli	...	...	500	284	255	230	132	694	28	168	9		415	1,191
		184	Halenahalli	...	..	150	251	353	336	24	100	3	11	...		379	447
		185	Karimanne	...	...	115	112	346	341	41	219	4	18	...		391	578
		186	Bettadahosahalli	...	...	151	136	135	81	...	...	...	...	..		135	81
		187	Narasipura	...	..	502	182	399	402	55	260	1	3	...		455	665
		188	Imachenahalli	...	...	205	14	180	198	2	6	2	7	...		184	211
		189	Kasaba Hesaragatta	...	...	1,213	395	623	725	87	214	82	266	...		792	1,205
		190	Matkuru	...	...	578	166	363	412	58	258	2	3	2		423	675
	Bangalore	191	Guddadahalli	...	...	318	155	248	214	13	54	1	5	...		262	273
		192	Dasenahalli	...	...	593	269	185	165	...	...	2	9	...		187	174
		193	Mylappanahalli	...	...	518	193	346	307	61	217	1	1	2		408	527
			Total Class III ...	...	...	26,943	8,974	18,578	19,160	2,013	9,133	386	1,776	22		20,977	30,091
			IV CLASS.														
	Nelamangala	194	Kadakarenahalli	2	8	192	165	191	141	...	...	...	...	...		191	141
		195	Lingenahalli	...	...	195	122	184	152	2	3	...	..	...		186	155
		196	Honnasandra	...	...	833	285	705	564	37	125	2	8	...		745	697
		197	Chevadesandra	...	...	647	299	337	289	28	54	6	24	...		365	360
		198	Avalakuppe	...	...	226	196	206	174	...	...	2	6	...		208	180
		199	Chikmarenahalli	...	...	751	395	589	451	41	176	2	14	...		632	641
		200	Madalakote	...	...	576	175	455	410	51	280	19	102	...		525	779

No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1918.

B.

Taluk, Bangalore District.

By Revision Survey

Maximum rates		Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable	Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.			
2·6	8·8	778	362	697	769	34	170	3	14	734	953	1	2	15	.	139
.	.	556	114	492	582	14	55	1	4	507	643	4	9	5	.	140
.	.	341	79	316	311	10	34	1	1	327	379	.	..	17	.	141
.	.	455	85	425	481	6	24	1	3	432	510	.	.	23	.	142
...	..	329	160	258	306	32	153	3	11	293	470	1	2	9	.	143
..	..	231	128	174	230	10	31	14	19	198	284	12	10	..	.	144
..	..	269	46	205	273	38	219	5	24	248	516	.	.	11	.	145
..	..	844	272	642	696	48	255	10	17	700	938	..	..	13	.	146
..	.	798	184	625	772	68	346	1	5	694	1,123	22	17	.	.	147
..	..	578	218	523	648	16	53	3	6	542	707	1	2	15	.	148
...	..	878	264	605	741	19	51	1	2	625	794	214	211	8	.	149
..	.	237	61	215	211	2	11	3	8	220	230	17	17	15	.	150
.	.	208	13	180	230	11	38	..	..	191	268	.	.	7	.	151
.	..	250	57	205	280	17	106	1	22	226	408	.	.	14	..	152
.	.	365	170	274	368	10	57	14	43	298	468	1	1	11	.	153
...	.	501	163	437	568	21	89	10	35	468	692	.	.	16	.	154
.	...	559	214	486	517	25	91	2	6	463	608	11	17	17	.	155
..	.	180	152	371	401	26	106	7	21	404	534	17	11	11	.	156
..	.	929	246	615	853	91	442	57	262	761	1,557	14	21	7	.	157
..	.	612	112	467	642	53	255	6	27	516	914	.	.	12	.	158
...	..	496	602	367	508	40	221	11	76	421	805	2	6	12	.	159
.	.	370	723	216	323	24	100	...	.	270	423	50	55	14	.	160
..	...	572	242	353	435	62	325	17	69	432	829	83	74	12	.	161
..	.	279	398	220	294	...	..	6	19	226	313	2	2	13	.	162
..	.	797	236	590	753	60	284	13	50	653	1,037	5	5	9	.	163
..	...	498	239	423	475	36	144	8	21	467	640	1	2	12	.	164
...	.	264	51	238	313	5	19	4	6	247	338	..	.	13	.	165
..	...	209	103	198	245	5	15	1	1	204	261	5	2	18	.	166
..	...	129	42	106	133	.	19	5	11	117	166	.	.	6	.	167
..	.	715	194	608	717	23	89	2	1	663	810	8	7	17	...	168
...	..	254	84	228	299	13	62	1	5	242	366	.	.	18	.	169
...	..	861	282	661	781	44	238	8	37	713	1,056	52	57	25	.	170
..	...	304	124	224	252	8	32	...	..	232	284	50	50	31	.	171
...	.	792	320	481	596	224	1,273	9	27	613	1,896	..	.	5	.	172
...	.	143	44	123	121	9	91	...	..	131	212	.		47	...	173
...	..	171	64	148	226	1	2	4	15	153	243	..		15	.	174
...	.	190	87	159	223	16	81	2	7	177	311	6	7	6	.	175
...	...	614	936	382	583	89	157	7	26	478	1,065	3	2	12	.	176
..	...	265	70	215	259	22	89	1	1	238	349	.	.	15	.	177
...	.	282	193	249	268	11	40	1	5	261	313	12	14	17	..	178
...	...	169	47	125	138	17	66	2	6	144	210	.	.	11	.	179
...	.	91	114	73	71	9	28	..	..	82	102	9	5	11	.	180
...	.	321	146	217	242	50	208	...	..	267	450	..		10	.	181
..	...	831	281	590	743	111	671	17	89	718	1,503	12	72	5	.	182
.	.	497	282	294	356	70	391	60	361	424	1,109	..	.	.	2	183
...	...	447	255	349	392	21	106	2	6	373	504	.		13	.	184
...	.	406	121	338	391	41	251	1	2	380	647	1	2	12	.	185
...	...	151	136	135	95	..	...	...	...	135	95	.	..	17	..	186
...	.	503	184	408	489	17	236	2	3	437	728	1	5	9	.	187
.	.	205	14	181	210	2	6	2	5	188	251	.	..	19	...	188
...	.	1,112	445	670	929	3	8	94	454	767	1,391	4	7	15	.	189
..	..	161	278	291	391	56	263	2	3	352	660	.	.	..	2	190
..	.	302	167	250	256	9	40	3	10	262	306	.	.	12	.	191
..	...	218	661	175	185	.	..	12	28	187	213	21	26	22	.	192
..	..	517	124	350	368	59	221	7	17	416	606	45	26	15	.	193
...	...	24,622	11,304	18,712	22,910	1,749	8,616	153	1,930	20,944	33,486	733	774	11·29	..	..
2·4	8·8	191	157	190	160	.	...	.	..	190	160	1	2	13	...	194
...	..	196	123	184	171	1	2	...	..	185	173	1	2	12	..	195
...	...	841	272	733	659	18	64	7	33	758	756	11	11	8	.	196
..	..	546	231	345	326	14	36	2	5	361	367	227	193	2	..	197
...	..	226	210	210	200	1	4	2	5	213	209	...	...	16	..	198
..	..	760	378	627	540	38	174	2	12	667	726	18	11	18	..	199
.	..	579	176	464	463	62	280	22	96	528	839	..	.	9	...	200

No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, dated 3rd September 1918.

Appendix

Classwar statement, Nelamangala

Former taluk	Present taluk	Number	Name of village	By former survey: Maximum rates Dry	Maximum rates Wet	Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land: Dry crop Acres	Dry crop Assessment	Wet crop Acres	Wet crop Assessment	Garden Acres	Garden Assessment	Miscellaneous	Total Acres	Total Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
	Nelamangala	201	Timmasandra	2	8	162	135	364	350	19	69	2	6		415	425
		202	Halkuru	...	..	420	226	330	301	12	156	3	11	8	375	476
		203	Honnarayanahalli	...	...	329	74	252	256	39	201	13	82	1	304	540
		204	Arebommanahalli	..	...	511	233	376	376	39	149	5	23	1	420	549
		205	Kodagibommanahalli	..	...	558	242	369	397	68	268	6	31	3	443	699
		206	Dasanapura	..	...	143	51	116	103	13	17	..		..	129	150
		207	Maragondanahalli	...	...	173	17	157	152	7	24	1	2	..	165	178
		208	Kamalapura	...	...	285	256	279	241	2	5	4	16	..	285	262
		209	Kengala	..	...	950	692	590	497	40	166	5	16	..	635	679
		210	Sripatihalli	...	..	361	194	266	225	29	95	3	8	..	298	328
		211	Averahalli	..	...	401	202	303	288	42	174	2	6	..	347	468
		212	Virasagara	...	..	414	566	248	230	4	15	...	..	..	252	245
		213	Kambala	..	...	960	245	719	642	102	397	10	77	..	831	1,116
		214	Basavapatna	..	...	385	151	286	247	10	41	..	..	...	296	288
		215	Malekattiganur	...	..	482	74	389	369	47	193	2	9	1	438	572
		216	Guruvanahalli	..	...	52	4	51	59	1	3	...	..	..	52	62
		217	Machanahalli	...	..	590	169	442	467	64	300	9	63	1	515	830
		218	Kasaragatta	..	...	340	77	266	300	50	177	1	1	...	317	478
		219	Ghantehosahalli	...	..	950	96	278	298	24	86	1	1		303	385
		220	Gottikere	..	...	228	75	169	159	40	135	..	..		209	294
		221	Bhantaraguppe	...	..	285	1,222	219	197	3	9	2	5	..	224	211
	Magadi		Total Class IV	.	...	12,090	6,538	9,167	8,928	828	3,328	100	511	15	10,095	12,182
			Class V.													
	Nelamangala	222	Siraganahalli	1 12	8	376	87	334	214	9	29	...	..	..	343	243
		225	Jakkasandra	..	...	388	67	141	59	..	..	...	...	..	141	59
		224	Somasagara	..	...	..	..	269	292	229	8	28	2	6	...	302	263
		225	Yalekyatanahalli	..	...	...	418	362	363	312	15	54	...	...	..	378	366
		226	Gannigere	..	..	..	214	47	198	140	10	36	2	8	...	210	184
		227	Binachanahalli	..	...	...	674	195	527	479	33	129	10	48	..	570	656
		228	Heggunda	..	...	..	948	265	671	612	121	522	32	147	..	824	1,281
		229	Masenahalli	...	..	..	513	611	488	379	8	29	10	49	..	501	457
		230	Kurnvetatimmanahalli	..	...	...	152	239	134	89	6	22	2	7	...	142	118
		231	Buggadihalli	...	..	..	357	172	380	303	9	49	3	14	..	442	366
		232	Govindapura	...	..	..	144	6	139	100	4	13	1	2	...	144	115
		233	Chikkammanahalli	..	.	...	247	82	195	149	15	51	6	35	...	216	235
		234	Kuntabammanahalli	...	...	..	303	278	237	189	5	16	4	17	...	246	222
		235	Dasenahalli	...	..	..	723	238	647	647	44	170	8	11	1	694	829
		236	Maralakunte	..	.	...	770	300	568	479	13	39	28	142	...	609	660
			Total	..	...	6,766	3,213	5,259	4,380	300	1,187	103	486	1	5,662	6,054
			I Class	...	..	2·8	9	27,446	9,358	19,849	22,768	1,627	8,038	400	2,013	38	21,876	32,857
			II Class	...	..	2·4	8	28,899	11,643	20,963	22,607	2,184	10,795	701	3,640	70	24,148	37,012
			III Class	...	...	2	8	26,943	8,974	18,578	19,160	2,013	9,133	386	1,776	22	20,977	30,091
			IV Class	...	...	2	8	12,090	6,598	9,167	8,928	828	3,328	100	511	15	10,095	12,182
			V Class	...	..	1·12	8	6,766	3,213	5,259	4,380	300	1,187	103	486	1	5,662	6,054
			Grand Total	..	...		1,02,084	39,726	73,816	77,143	7,252	32,481	1,690	8,426	146	82,758	1,18,196

No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1918.

B.

Taluk, Bangalore District.

By Revision survey

Maximum rates		Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable	Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
2 4	8 8	461	135	400	398	17	66	1	3	418	467	3	2	10	...	201
...	..	420	282	331	337	43	170	6	19	380	526	...	...	11	..	202
..	..	329	76	272	288	34	187	18	111	304	586	1	2	9	..	203
..	..	512	236	374	421	11	166	9	33	424	620	4	9	13	..	204
..	..	561	234	303	439	72	302	10	49	435	790	53	58	13	..	205
..	..	138	50	115	117	11	42	1	6	127	165			10	..	206
...	..	173	18	158	171	1	11	4	16	165	198	..		11	...	207
..	..	302	241	280	272	3	6	3	9	286	287	16	13	10		208
..	..	948	721	587	553	36	159	12	29	635	741	108	82	9	..	209
..	..	359	212	261	250	31	108	2	4	296	362	11	15	10	..	210
..		401	205	325	341	32	185	3	7	360	536	..	..	15	..	211
..		141	650	215	256	5	21	4	10	251	287	12	14	17		212
..		959	210	715	715	102	119	13	68	830	1,202			5		213
..	..	835	153	286	279	9	40	..	..	295	319	7	4	11	..	214
..	..	180	76	394	421	38	168	1	17	136	606	1	4	6	..	215
..		52	4	51	65	1	2	...	..	52	67	..	..	5	..	216
..	..	589	170	443	526	56	280	15	88	514	894	1	3	8	..	217
..	..	341	78	268	340	47	174	3	14	318	528	..	..	10	..	218
..	..	346	96	281	342	17	66	2	5	303	113	..	..	7	..	219
..	..	229	75	189	200	20	72	1	1	210	273	..	..	...	7	220
..		316	1,219	222	229	1	1	2	5	225	232	77	74	10		221
..		12.007	6,670	9,288	9,476	743	3 208	148	645	10,179	13,329	585	513	9·42	..	
2 2	8 8	477	87	348	263	8	28	..	..	316	291	22	8	20	...	222
..		141	317	141	72					141	72	...	...	20	..	223
..	..	588	271	317	304	1	4	2	6	320	314	213	152	19	..	224
..	..	426	152	372	391	13	49	2	5	387	445	...		22		225
..	..	214	17	195	168	12	47	3	9	210	224	..	..	22	..	226
..	..	671	198	585	642	34	140	17	62	636	844	..		20	..	227
..	..	940	268	669	737	118	542	29	91	816	1,370	17	70	7	..	228
..	..	511	621	476	153	12	45	11	47	199	245	..	..	19	..	229
..		162	233	140	104	8	30	4	14	142	148	10	6	25	..	230
..	...	357	175	330	368	10	57	2	10	342	435	..	..	19	..	231
..	..	140	2	133	115	6	21	1	1	140	137	..	..	19	..	232
..	..	247	82	208	191	2	6	7	28	217	225	3	2	...	1	233
...	..	301	275	246	238	1	4	5	12	252	254	21	17	11	..	234
...	...	736	240	648	784	41	168	7	17	696	969	..	...	17		235
..		775	286	561	572	14	15	37	137	612	754	111	96	14	..	236
..	..	6 539	3,163	5,319	5,402	280	1,186	127	139	5,756	7.027	397	351	16·07		
2·12	9	27,116	9,548	20,150	25,448	1,150	7,098	512	2,283	22,112	34,829	1,933	2,131	6·03	..	
2·8	8·8	28,835	11,804	21,277	25,402	2,334	10,898	711	2,972	24,322	39,272	1,351	1,259	6·11	..	
2·6	8·8	24,622	11,304	18,742	22,940	1,749	8,616	153	1,930	20,944	33,486	723	774	11·28	...	
2·4	8·8	12,007	6,670	9,288	9,476	743	3,208	148	645	10,179	13,329	585	513	9·42	...	
2·2	8 8	6,539	3,463	5,319	5,402	280	1,186	127	139	5,756	7.027	397	351	16·07	.	
.	..	99.319	12,789	74.806	88,668	6,556	31,006	1,951	8,269	83,313	1,27,943	4,989	5,028	8 35	...	

No. R. 3566-76—L. S. 64-17-5, dated 3rd September 1918.

Accompaniment II.

Letter No. C. 3411-1—L. S. 64-17-3, dated 13th—15th May 1918. From P. Raghavendra Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

Adverting to your letter No. R. 10282—L. S. 64-17-2, dated 15th April 1918, calling for my opinion on the Survey Superintendent's proposals for the revision settlement of Nelamangala Taluk, I have the honor to forward, herewith copy of letter No. C. 4235, dated 27th April 1918 from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, furnishing his opinion in the matter.

2. The garden rates are well reduced while slight advances have been recommended in wet and dry rates. The wet lands in this taluk do not amount to much, but the increase in their rate being small, it may be allowed. In the case of the dry rate, I agree with the Deputy Commissioner in thinking that an uniform increase of four annas per acre will quite do.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter No. Mis. C. 4235—17-18, dated 27th April 1918, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 294, of the 16th March 1918, forwarding for my opinion a copy of your report with its enclosures relating to the revision of assessment in the 236 Government villages of the Nelamangala Taluk, I have the honor to state that the reasons advanced for increasing the rates of dry assessment by four annas in some cases and by 6 annas in some others are not very convincing to me. The average estimated outturn of ragi per acre has been taken as 6 pallas and of kulthi at 2 pallas. The convenience of easy communications and the rise in prices of agricultural products have been considered to influence the proposal to increase the dry rates of assessment. But along with increased profits from land, the increased cost of living should not be neglected. We must not forget the effect that the war is going to have on the price of nearly all articles of daily use. Many of these were not used by the raiyats a few years ago but now they are in common use, such as cotton goods in the place of the old cumbli, coffee, matches, kerosene oil, brass vessels, etc. High prices are likely to be maintained for many years after peace has been declared and this fact should not be lost sight of. Generally, the holders of dry lands are all direct cultivators, and from the enquiries I have made, the estimated yield of 6 pallas of Ragi per acre can be harvested only in years of timely rainfall. I would suggest that the increase may be limited to annas four all round.

2. The Amildar (Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Rao) and the Sub-Division Officer (Mr. A. K. Syed Taj Peeran) both consider that the dry rates may be increased but not the wet rates. Copies of their reports are enclosed for reference. The increase proposed in the wet rate is small and I have nothing to say against it.

Accompaniment III.

Letter No. 245, from C. Rajagopalachariu, Esq., B.A., Officiating Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, to B. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A., B.L., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

With reference to your letter No. R. 11259—L. S. 64-17, dated 20th May 1918, regarding the proposals for the revision settlement of the Nelamangala Taluk, I have the honor to state as follows:—

The Revenue Commissioner has expressed his concurrence in the proposals except the increase of six annas in the dry maximum rate proposed for Groups III and V. Both he and the Deputy Commissioner are of opinion that an increase of 4 annas, as in the case of the other groups, will quite do for Groups III and V also. The reasons for the modification of the old grouping by splitting up the old Group III into Groups III and IV, have been explained at length in para 26 of the re-settlement report by Mr. D. K. Darashah, to which I would invite your attention. The opening of the railway justifies the placing of the villages in a higher group, *i.e.*, properly speaking, the villages in question must have been brought under the next higher group, in which case the increase would have been 8 annas in the maximum dry rate. To avoid such a result, the villages were retained in the old group and an increase of only six annas was proposed, in place of eight annas, which would have been quite justifiable. A difference in the treatment of villages of Groups III and V is called for, and no better arrangement than what has been proposed, can be made in justice to the interests of the raiyats as well as of the Government. I think that the increase of six annas proposed for Groups III and V is quite moderate and may be sanctioned.

2. I do not consider it necessary to say anything in justification of the increase in the wet rates, which is objected to by the Amildar and the Sub-Division Officer, as the Deputy Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner have no objection to adopt the proposed maxima.

Village Common Fund.

No. R. 4457-66—R. Mis. 4-18-15, dated 18th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Paragraph 5 of Government Order No. R. 11527-38—L. R. 12-17-133, dated 29th May 1918, enquiring in connection with the progress report of Village Improvement works for the quarter ending 31st December 1917 as to how the grain which had been reported as having been collected towards the Village Common Fund in the Tumkur District, in addition to cash, was disposed of.

2. Letter No. C. Per. 24-3, dated 23rd August 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the effect that the grain collected in the Tumkur and Sira Taluks towards the Village Common Fund is reported to be stored in a granary under the responsibility of one of the members of the Village Improvement Committees concerned and that it is proposed to be distributed among the poor of the village in time of need and in some cases to be sold also, the amount realized being added on to the Village Common Fund and that proper account is kept for entering the transactions.

Order No. R. 4457-66—R. Mis. 4-18-15, dated 18th September 1918.

Recorded.

The example may with advantage be followed in other districts.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd—. C. R

No. R. 4968-78—R. M. 29-18-2, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. R. 4968-78—R. M. 29-18-2, dated 28th September 1918.

Government consider it desirable to have name boards near the villages on all roads in the State, both Provincial and District Fund, similar to those put up on the Bangalore-Mysore and the Mysore-Niligiri roads. With a view to ensure that the work is systematically attended to, they are pleased to issue the following instructions.

2. In the case of provincial roads, the Chief Engineer, and in the case of District Fund roads, the Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards concerned should prepare programmes and responsibility sheets for getting the work done at the expense of State Funds and District Funds respectively, (subject to the approval of the District Boards in the latter case) within a time limit to be fixed by them, and submit copies thereof for the information of Government.

3. The aforesaid officers are requested to submit quarterly reports of progress of work in the appended form.

4. Regarding the name boards now in existence on the Bangalore-Mysore and the Mysore-Nilgiri roads, referred to above, the Chief Engineer is requested to see that they are kept renewed and in a state of proper repair. They should be periodically examined in order to ensure that they are always maintained in good condition.

By Order,
B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy to Govt., Rev. Dept.,

To—The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Presidents of District Boards.
PRESS TABLE.

Name of the road	Length of the road	Total No. of sign boards to be put up	Total estimated cost	Work done up to the end of the previous quarter			Work done during the quarter			Remarks
				Length of road	No. of sign boards put up	Cost incurred	Length of road	No. of boards put up	Cost incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

No. R. 4444-7—Ft. 34-18-4, dated 18th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Notification No. R. 3113—Ft. 48-11-2, dated 9th November 1911, issued under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Bevakal Forest Block in the Mandya Taluk

2. Letter No. C. 4651—Gl., dated 1st August 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's letter No. 54, dated 10th July 1918, reporting on the conclusion of the settlement of the block.

3. Letter No. 2526, dated 27th August 1918, from the Conservator of Forests agreeing to the issue of the final notification in the matter.

Order No. R. 4444-7—Ft. 34-18-4, dated 18th September 1918.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and altered by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, on appeal is approved. The notification under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation constituting the block a State Forest with effect from the 1st October 1918 will be published in the Gazette.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

3. The assessment of the marginally noted assessed occupied waste lands included in the block, should be written off the accounts.

Javanahalli, Dudda Hobli.
Survey No. 69, A.4-G. 31 Rs. 2-8-0
Do 70, 3 11 „ 2-0-0

4. The delay of 2 years 3 months on the part of the District Forest Officer, in the scrutiny of the settlement completion report sent to him on 3rd August 1915 is unsatisfactory.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt. Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, with map and registers.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—G. W. B.

No. R. 4444-7—Ft. 34-18-4, dated 18th September 1918.

No. C. 228-8—Ft. 8-19, dated 15th July 1918, from B. Basavaradhya, Esq., B.A., B.L., Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore, Bangalore, to K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., M.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

I have the honor to report on the conclusion of the Settlement of Bevakal block in Mandya Taluk, Mysore District.

2. The initial Notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation was issued by the Government and the same appeared on pages 434 to 438 of the English issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I, dated 16th November 1911. The Proclamation under Section 5 of the said Regulation was issued by my predecessor Mr. C. Venkata Rao and the same was published on pages 107 to 111 of the Kannada issue of the Gazette, Part II, dated 1st February 1912. The spare copies of the proclamatory Notification were got served on the villagers concerned through the Amildar, Mandya Taluk.

3. The Settlement work was completed by Mr. C. Venkata Rao himself on 19th November 1912, but the records were in appeal till 18th February 1915. Then they were sent to the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, for the preparation and submission of the completion report to Government. The report submitted by the abovenamed officer being found in complete they were returned to this office (*Vide* Revenue Commissioner's docket No. A. C. 1205—G., dated 29th December 1917 for preparation of the new sketch, B. and C. Registers, etc.

4. The appeal decision which was not found in the records had to be got from the Deputy Commissioner and it was received on 7th March 1918. As the drawing work in the office being heavy, a temporary draughtsman was sanctioned *vide* Government Order No. 9508—Ft. 93-17-5, dated 10th March 1918 and he was appointed on 4th May 1918, and these took time. Hence the delay in the submission of the report.

5. The following 50 claims were preferred to Mr. C. Venkata Rao during the enquiry as is seen from the records.

(i) 11 claims to right of water
(ii) 10 claims to right of way
(iii) 29 claims to miscellaneous rights.

All the claims have been admitted except one in number (iii).

6. The Deputy Commissioner's decision in appeal has been noted in the proper column in the 'B' Register.

7. The undermentioned records are herewith submitted.

1. "B" Register.
2. "C" Register.
3. Boundary Notification.
4. Sketch Map.
5. Topo tracing.

8. The date from which the reservation is to take effect may kindly be inserted in the draft boundary notification.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 4448—Ft. 34-18-Sl. 5, dated 18th September 1918.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that, from 1st October 1918 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Notification shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof :—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Approximate area	Name of the block	Boundaries
Mysore	Mandya	3175-27 or 4·96 square miles.	Bevakal.	*North.*—Starting from the tri-junction bandhs of Nanjenahalli, Malligere and Hatna (Basaral Hobli) villages, the line runs in a north-easterly direction for about 29 chains along the northern boundary of Survey No. 127 of Hatna village to a point about 22 chains south-west from the tri-junction bandhs of Muttigere, Nanjenahalli and Hatna villages; then the line runs south for about 53 chains through the said survey number to a point on its southern side about 10 chains north-west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 83 (tank) of Hunaganahalli; then in the same direction for about 5 chains through Survey

No. 71 of Hunaganahalli to the north-west corner of Survey No. 83 (tank) of the said village; then along the western side of the said survey number to its south-west corner; then south for about 42 chains through Survey No. 71 to a point about 23 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 73; then for about 16 chains along the common boundary between Hunaganahalli and Maralakere to a point about 22 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 103; then south-east for about 40 chains through Survey No. 71 to the south-west corner of Survey No. 52; then east for about 28 chains through Survey No. 52 to a point about 5 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 113; then south-east for about 45 chains through Survey No. 52 to a point about 19 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 111; then north for about 46 chains through Survey No. 52 to a point about 7 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 117; then north-east for about 28 chains through Survey No. 52 and 32 to a point about 2 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 131; then east for about 8 chains through Survey No. 32 to a point about 2 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 131; then north-east for about 47 chains through Survey No. 32 to a point on its northern boundary about 8 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 99 of Hatna (Basaral Hobli) village; then south-east for about 19 chains along the common boundary between Hatna (Basaral Hobli) and Hunaganahalli to a point about 14 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 98 of the former village; then north-east for about 54 chains through Survey No. 83 of Hatna to a point on its northern boundary about 21 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 89; then north-west for about 37 chains through Survey No. 59 of Harkadahalli to a point about 17 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 60; then north-east for about 41 chains through Survey No. 59 to the tri-junction bandhs of Managanahalli, Nandihalli and Harakadahalli villages.

East.—Thence the line passes south-west along the common boundary between Nandihalli and Harakadahalli to the south-east corner of Survey No. 59 of the latter village; then along the western and southern sides of Survey No. 85 (tank) of Hatna (Basaral Hobli) to the tri-junction bandhs of Nandihalli, Bommanahalli, and Hatna villages; then south-east for about 28 chains through Survey No. 11 of Bommanahalli to a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 14; then south-west for about 22 chains through Survey No. 11 to a point on its western boundary about 6 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 13; then along the common boundary between Bommanahalli and Hunaganahalli for about 19 chains to a point about 9 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No 12 of the former village; then south-east for about 36 chains through Survey No. 11 of Bommanahalli to the north-west corner of Survey No. 33 of Honnenahalli; then south-west for about 51 chains through Survey No. 16 to a point on its western boundary about 35 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 23; then along the common boundary between Honnenahalli and Bettahalli for about 41 chains to a point about 5 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 15 of the former village; then south-west for about 22 chains through Survey No. 32 of Bettahalli to a point about 5 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 51; then north-west for about 32 chains through Survey No. 32 to a point about 2 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 35; then in the same direction for about 37 chains through Survey No. 32 to the junction of two jungle hallas at a point about 7 chains north-west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 27; then west for about 24 chains through Survey No. 32 to the junction of another set of two hallas at a point about 16 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 26; then south-west for about 26 chains through Survey No. 32 to a point about 4 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 17; then in the same direction through Survey No. 32 and 205 for about 25 chains till it meets the south-east corner of the tank known as Honnappana katte at a point about 8 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 13; then south for about 31 chains through Survey No. 205 so as to meet the west side of the said survey number at a point about 20 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 232; then south-east for about 46 chains through Survey No. 205 to a point on its southern boundary about 25 chains south-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 229; then south-east along the common boundary between Bettanalli and Beechanahalli for about 44 chains to a point about 20 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 158 of the former village.

South.—Thence the line runs south-west through Survey Nos. 27 and 26 of Beechanahalli for about 69 chains to a point on the western boundary of the latter survey number about 5 chains north from the tri-junction bandhs of Beechanahalli Bevakal and Hatna (Dudda Hobli) villages; then north-west for about 30 chains through Survey No. 78 of Hatna (Dudda Hobli) to a point about 3 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 116; then north for about 21 chains through Survey No. 78 to a point about 3 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 114; then north-west for about 14

chains to a point on the eastern boundary of Survey No. 78 about 15 chains south-eas from easternmost corner of Survey No. 163; then north-west for about 28 chains through Survey No. 78 to a point on a halla about 5 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 161; then north for about 60 chains through Survey No. 78 to a point on its eastern side about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 157; then north-west for about 6 chains through Survey Nos. 78 of Hatna and 52 of Hunaganahalli to a point about a chain north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 159 of the former village; then north-west for about 12 chains through Survey No. 52 of Hunaganahalli to a point about a chain north from the north-west corner of Survey No. 159 of Hatna; then south-west for about 5 chains through Survey No. 52 of Hunaganahalli to a point on its southern boundary about 5 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 159 of Hatna (Dudda Hobli); then south for about 42 chains through Survey No. 165 of Hatna (Dudda Hobli) to a point on its southern boundary about 5 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 148; then north-west for about 18 chains along the southern boundary of Survey No. 165 to a point about 3 chains south-east from the north-east corner of survey number 77; then north-east for about 2 chains, then north-west for about 11 chains through Survey No. 165 to a point about 3 chains north from the north-east corner of Survey No. 162; then west for about 2 chains and south-west for about 4 chains and south for about 3 chains through Survey No. 165 to a point on its southern boundary about 3 chains north-west from the westernmost corner of Survey No. 162; then north-west along the southern boundary of Survey No. 165 for about 30 chains to the tri-junction bandhs of Hunaganahalli: Javanahalli, and Hatna (Dudda Hobli) villages; then south-west along the common boundary between Javanahalli and Hatna for about 87 chains to a point about 25 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 54 of the latter village; then south-east through Survey No. 40 of Hatna for about 50 chains to a point on its southern boundary about 7 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 143; then south-west for about 31 chains through Survey No. 337 of Bevakal to a point on its western boundary about 36 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 338 (tank): then in the same direction along the common boundary between Gerahalli and Bevakal to the tri-junction bandhs of Gerahalli, Billenahalli and Bevakal, or to the north-west corner of Survey No. 255 of Bevakal; then south-east for about 13 chains along the northern boundary of Survey No. 255 of Bevakal to a point where a halla intersects the said boundary; then south-east along the said halla to a point at the junction of two small jungle streams about 7 chains west from the westernmost corner of Survey No. 256; then south for about 21 chains through Survey No. 225 to a point about 7 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 254; then south-west for about 18 chains through Survey No. 255 to a point on its west side about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 238.

West:—Then the line continues in a north-westerly direction for about 36 chains through Survey No. 46 of Billenahalli to a point about 16 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 21; then east for about 10 chains through Survey No. 46 to a point about 25 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 21; then north for about 24 chains through Survey No. 46 to a point about 37 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 122; then south-west for about 24 chains through Survey Nos. 46 and 121 to a point about 13 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 122; then north-west for about 36 chains through Survey No. 121 to a point on its northern boundary about 7 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 21 of Gerahalli; then north-east for about 46 chains through Survey No. 20 of Gerahalli to a point on a halla about 10 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 19; then north-west for about 17 chains through Survey No. 20 to a point on its northern boundary about 6 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 19; then north-east through Survey No. 9 of Mallenahalli for about 49 chains to the tri-junction bandhs of Javanahalli, Hatna (Dudda Hobli), and Mallenahalli; then along the common boundary between Javanhalli and Mallenahalli for about 43 chains to a point about 8 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 23 of Javanahalli; then north-east along the western side of Survey No. 25 for about 108 chains touching the western and eastern sides of Survey Nos. 69 and 63 respectively to a point about 9 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 59; then north-west for about 60 chains through Survey No. 58 to a point on its west side about 33 chains north from the north-east corner of Survey No. 51; then north-east along the common boundary between Tippapura and Javanahalli to the tri-junction bandhs of Tippapura, Chikkagangavadi and Javanahalli villages; then north-east along the common boundary between Javanahalli and Chikkagangavadi villages for about 15 chains to a point about 16 chains south-east from the tri-junction bandhs of Tippapura, Honnemadu and Chikkagangavadi; then north-east for about 26

chains through Survey No. 49 of Chikkagangavadi to a point on its northern boundary about 20 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 40 of Maralakere; then north-east for about 37 chains through Survey No. 42 of Maralakere to a point about 20 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey number 51, then in the same direction for about 14 chains through Survey No. 42 to a point on its eastern boundary about 23 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 51; then along the common boundary between Hunaganahalli and Maralakere to the tri-junction bandhs of the said villages and Malligere; then along the common boundary between Hatna and Malligere to meet the starting point.

REMARKS.

(a) Enclosures.

1. Survey No. 33 of Hunaganahalli, being the Thoti Inam land, it is treated as an enclosure with a margin of three chains all round. Access to it will be along the foot-path No. 3 *infra*.

2. Survey Nos. 30 and 31 of Bettahalli, being cultivated lands, they are treated as an enclosure with a margin of three chains on three sides. Access to it being along the foot-path No. 11 *infra*.

3. Honnappa's katte in Survey No. 3 of Bettahalli is treated as an enclosure. Access to it is along the foot-path Nos. 13 and 14 *infra*.

4. The temple of Sree Veerabhadraswami, situated in Survey No. 52 of Hunaganahalli, is treated as an enclosure with a margin of three chains all round. Access to it being along the foot-path Nos. 5 and 6 *infra*.

5. Yalakkikatte in Survey No. 71 of Hunaganahalli, is treated as an enclosure. Access to it being along a foot-path No. 4 *infra*.

(b) The following rights of way are admitted through the block. The cart-tracks and foot-paths allowed in this decision are 12 feet and 6 feet in width respectively and the former are for the use of men, cattle and carts and the latter for men and cattle only throughout the year.

1. *Cart-track leading from Hatna to Maralkere.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 10 chains north from the north-west corner of Survey No. 83 (tank) of Hunaganahalli and runs west for about 29 chains through Survey number 127 of Hatna and quits the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about twenty chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 41 of Malligere.

2. *Cart-track from Hatna to Bommanahalli.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 15 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 90 of Hatna and runs south-east through Survey No. 83 of the said village and 11 of Bommanahalli for about 24 chains and quits the forest in the eastern boundary of the block at a point about 9 chains north-west from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 15 of Bommanahalli.

3. *Foot-path from Hunaganahalli to No. 18 enclosure.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 8 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 127 and runs south-east for about 4 chains through Survey No. 32 of the said village and reaches the enclosure.

4. *Foot-poth to Valakkikatte situated in Survey No. 71 of Hunaganahalli.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 39 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 113 and runs west for about 15 chains and reaches the said katte (enclosure No. 5.)

5. *Foot-path from Hunaganahalli to Sree Veerabhadraswami Temple. (Enclosure No. 4.)*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 9 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 117 and runs east and north for about 11 chains through Survey No. 52 and reaches the said temple.

6. *Foot-path from the cart-track No. 10* infra *to the Sri Veerabhadraswami Temple.*—It branches from the said cart-track at a point about 16 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 131 of Hunaganahalli and runs north-west through Survey No. 32 of Bettahalli for about 8 chains and reaches the said temple.

7. *Foot-path from Hunaganahalli to Hatna.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 3 chains south-west from the south-east corner of Survey No. 111 of Hunaganahalli and runs south for about 6 chains through Survey No. 52 and joins the cart-track No. 16 *infra* at a point about one chain west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 159 of Hatna.

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8. *Foot-path from Hunaganahalli to Maralakere.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 23 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 73 of Hunaganahalli and runs west and north-west through Survey No. 42 of Maralakere for about 25 chains and quits the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 20 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 38.

9. *Foot-path from Hunaganahalli to Maralakere.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block from the south-west corner of Survey No. 83 (tank) of Hunaganahalli and runs west for about 23 chains through Survey No. 71 of Hunaganahalli and quits the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 20 chains north-east from the north-east corner Survey No. 51 of Maralakere.

10. *Cart-track from Hunaganahalli to Bettahalli.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 12 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 131 of Hunaganahalli and runs south-east for about 36 chains through Survey Nos. 32 of Hunaganahalli and 32 of Bettahalli and quits the forest in the eastern boundary of the block at a point about 15 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 26 of Bettahalli.

11. *Foot-path from Honnenahalli to Bettahalli.*—It enters the forest in the eastern boundary of the block at a point about 29 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 26 of Honnenahalli and runs south-west for about 7 chains through Survey Nos. 16 of Honnenahalli and 32 of Bettahalli and reaches the enclosure No. 2.

12. *Foot-path from Bettahalli to the Enclosure No. 2.*—It enters the forest in the eastern boundary of the block at a point about 7 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 51 of Bettahalli and runs north-west for about 36 chains through Survey No. 32 and reaches the enclosure No. 2 in its south-east corner.

13. *Foot-path from the cart-track No. 10* supra *to Honnappa's katte.*—It branches from the said cart-track at a point about 16 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 26 of Bettahalli and runs south-west along the settled boundary for about 50 chains and reaches the said katte.

14. *Foot-path from Giddegowdankoppal to Enclosure No. 3.*—It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 8 chains south-east from the north-east corner Survey No. 161 of Hatna and runs north-east for about 52 chains through Survey No. 78 and reaches the Enclosure No. 3.

15. *Foot-path from Bettahalli to Hatna (Dudda Hobli).*—It enters the forest in the eastern boundary of the block at a point about 35 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 214 of Bettahalli and runs south-west for about 26 chains through Survey Nos. 205 of Bettahalli and 78 of Hatna and quits the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 5 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 114.

16. *Cart-track from Hatna (Dudda Hobli) to Hunaganahalli.*—It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 3 chains north from the north-west corner of Survey No. 145 of Hatna and passes north-east for about 4 chains through Survey No. 165 and leaves the forest in the same boundary at a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 148 and again it enters the forest in the same boundary at a point about 1 chain west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 159 and runs north-east for about 8 chains through Survey No. 52 of Hunaganahalli and quits the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 3 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 111.

17. *Cart-track from Hatna (Dudda Hobli) to Javanahalli.*—It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 34 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 146 of Hatna and runs north-west and west for about 36 chains through Survey No. 25 of Javanahalli and quits the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 23 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 14.

18. *Cart-track from Hatna (Dudda Hobli) to Mallnahalli.*—It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 11 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 143 of Hatna and runs south-west for about 33 chains through Survey Nos. 40 of Hatna, 337 of Bevakal and 9 of Mallenahalli and quits the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 28 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 21 of the latter village.

19. *Foot-path from Bevakal to Hampayya's Katte.*—It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 28 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 342 of Bevakal and runs north-west through Survey No. 337 for about 2 chains and reaches the said katte.

20. *Foot-path from Bevakal to Gerahalli.*—It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 39 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 317 of Bevakal and runs north-west for about 36 chains through Survey No. 20 of Gerahalli and quits the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 10 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 19 of the said village.

21. *Foot-path from Banakanahalli to Gerahalli.*—It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 7 chains north-west from the westernmost corner of Survey No. 256 of Bevakal and runs north-west and south-west for about 29 chains through Survey Nos. 255 of Bevakal and 121 of Billanahalli and leaves the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 36 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 122 of Billanahalli and again it enters the forest in the western boundary at a point about 30 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 122 of Billanahalli and runs north-west and north-east and again north-west for about 53 chains through Survey Nos. 121 of Billanahalli and 20 of Gerahalli and quits the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 10 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 10 of the latter village.

22. *Foot-path from Javanahalli to Papegowdanakatte in Survey No. 25 of Javanahalli.*—It enters the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 9 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 59 and runs north-east through Survey No. 25 for about 32 chains and reaches the said katte.

23. *Foot-path from Chikkagangavadi to Papegowdankatte.*—It enters the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 22 chains east from the tri-junction bandhs of Chikkagangavadi, Honnemadu, and Thippapura, and runs in an east and south-easterly direction for about 65 chains through Survey Nos. 49 of Chikkagangavadi; 58 and 25 of Javanahalli and reaches the said katte.

24. *Cart-track from Javanahalli to Hunaganahalli.*—It enters the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 59 of Javanahalli and runs north-east and east for about 68 chains through Survey Nos. 58 of Javanahalli and 71 of Hunaganahalli and quits the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 19 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 103 of the said village.

25. *Foot-path branching from the cart-track No. 2* supra *to the tank Survey No. 85 of Hatna (Basaral Hobli).*—It branches from the said cart-track at a point about 13 chains north-west from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 15 of Bommanahalli and runs north-east for about 2 chains through Survey No. 83 of Hatna and reaches the said katte.

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Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Bevahal State Forest

No	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claim	Nature and extent of claim preferred	Brief summary of evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and in all proposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision if any, of Court of Final Appeal and Settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Singri Gowda Patel of Mallagere on behalf of the villagers	11-11-12	(1) Prays for the exclusion of all the lands proposed for the reserve as his village is a big one (2) Lakkikatte to which they let their cattle for water may also be excluded (3) Right of way to the foot path leading to Hebbanahalli admitted		This information is not available in the records	This village has to contribute 87 acres of gomal out of 241 acres assigned as such for the village There is no kharale left to it The live stock in the village consists of 100 cattle and 815 sheep and goats The area of gomal remaining for pasture viz., 177 acres is obviously insufficient I therefore direct that the entire area proposed be excluded from the reserve	With reference to the proposal of the Forest Settlement Officer to include in the proposed reservation No 11 of Ballenahalli village he remarks excluded from the proposed reservation As regards Bevahal Block, I direct that the battas and Appanna Temple in Survey No 11 of Ballenahalli village be entirely this are I reclaim the settlement of the block as affected by the Forest Settlement Officer approved
2	Honne Gowda Kere ding raiyat of Hanna	13-11-12	(1) Says that sufficient extent of gomal land land for cultivation purposes may be excluded The raiyats of Hanhalli cannot take their cattle to the grazing land Survey No 127 situated to the extreme west of the village, but depend for pasture on Survey No 83 (2) Right of way to the cart track leading to Mallikere may be admitted			The tract includes many hills As the rainfall is rather poor and the grazing heavy owing to the raiyats owning large flocks of sheep and goats there is not a tree standing on the hill slope Considering the fact that the raiyats feel much difficulty in getting fuel for domestic consumption it is very necessary to rigidly protect these hills and allow cows to grow for a decade or so which is sure to result in the formation of a good fuel reserve in the neighbourhood of the villages But in making provision against scarcity of fuel, the other requirements of the raiyats cannot be overlooked For in almost all of these villages there is no assessed land available for being taken up by the raiyats for cultivation owing to their population increasing year after year As the tract is hilly and the soil stony a large area of gomal lands has to be assigned to each village in view of the fact that the raiyats in these parts maintain a very large live stock to supplement their income from agriculture lands which is very often precarious I would therefore exclude from the reserve all Harab lands comprised in the village gomal and Kharab lands retaining for the forest only the hilly portion It is proposed to take from this village 386 acres out of 620 acres of gomal The preliminary demarcation line runs on either side of the village skirting away the two big gomal Survey Nos 127 and 83 The area left for the pasture of the cattle will then be about 241 acres which is quite inadequate The preliminary demarcation line in Survey No. 83 runs crookedly touching the edge of cultivated lands I therefore direct that the line is changed in both the numbers as shown in the sketch (2) Right of way to the cart tracks leading to Maralakere and Bommenahalli as shown in the village map is admitted This village is to contribute 61 acres of kharab and 241 acres of gomal retaining for the Communal purposes 87 acres of kharab and 198 acres of gomal The live stock consists of 189 horned cattle and 880 sheep The area of pasture lands left for them is certainly insufficient I found in my inspection about 150 acres of the village kharab in Survey No 71 quite suited for cultivation I therefore decide that preliminary demarcation line be shifted as shown in the sketch The modified boundary line will exclude about 99 acres of gomal and 57 acres of kharab (2) The kaccha will be demarcated out free from reservation
3	Chenne Gowda Patel of Hennagunahalli on behalf of the villagers	13-11-12	(1) Represents that about 200 acres of kharab land out of the numbers proposed for the reserve may be included in addition to sufficient extent of gomal lands (2) A lakkikatte is required for the village cattle for water (3) The foot path from land of Survey No 13 may be excluded (4) The temple of Sri Veerabhadraswamy in Survey No 52 which is connected to by devotees every Tuesday may be				

No R. 4444-7—Ft. 34-18-4, dated 18th September 1918

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Bovakal State Forest—*contd*

No	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of Final Appeal and Settlement
1	2	3	4		6	7	8
			demarcated out free from reservation with a large camping ground as several persons congregate there during the annual jatra Access to it to be along the cart track leading to Bettahalli (5) Right of way to foot-paths shown in the village map should be admitted			Access to it will be by means of a foot path leading from the demarcation line (3) This is treated as an enclosure with a margin of 3 chains all round Access to it will be by means of a foot path branching from the cart track running through Survey No 128 (4) The temple will be demarcated out free from reservation with a camping ground of 3 chains all round as it is visited by devotees on every Tuesday and an annual jatra is held there when a large concourse of people is noticed Access to it from Hunaganahalli being along a paved causeway leading from a halla and from Bettahalli from a foot-path to the hill branching from the cart track leading to Bettahalli (5) The public right of way to the foot paths leading to (a) Hatna via survey No 82 (b) Mutakere via Survey No 71 and to the cart track leading to Bettahalli will be admitted The cultivated block of lands in the hollow portion of the adjoining village of (d) Hatna gets into the southern boundary of Hunaganahalli village The demarcation line abutting on the north side thereof has to be shifted and thrown into the latter village limits with a view of providing a margin of about a chain	
4	Kalegowda, Patel of Harakadahalli on behalf of the villagers	18th Nov 1912	Prays for the exclusion of about 60 or 70 acres for extension of cultivation and adequate extent of gomal for the cattle.			It is proposed to include about 178 acres 1 gunta leaving 967 acres for the pasturage of 115 horned cattle and 573 sheep As all assessed survey numbers have been under cultivation provision has to be made for expansion of cultivation I would therefore exclude about 60 acres and accordingly direct to change the demarcation line	
5	Honnegowda Patel of Bommenahalli on behalf of the villagers	14th Nov 1912	Says that some more lands for grazing may be excluded from the reserve			The preliminary demarcation line skirts at an extent of 191 acres of gomal and 11 acres 10 guntas of occupied lands (Survey Nos 12 & 13) from the village As the village possesses 240 heads of horned cattle and 570 sheep the area remaining for their pasturage does not appear to be sufficient I would therefore direct that the Preliminary Demarcation line be changed as shown in the sketch so as to exclude some more land out of Survey No 11 to the villagers As the Khatchedar of the 2 occupied lands is not willing to surrender his occupancy rights and the lands do not deserve to be included therein I would not acquire them, so they are excluded	
6	Boraiah resident of Bommenahalli on behalf of himself	Do	States that he is in the enjoyment of survey Nos 12 and 13 now included within the Preliminary Demarcation line and may be excluded as they are the only lands he has				
7	Hommagiri Gowda resident of Hommenahalli on behalf of the ryots	Do	Says that more lands for gomal purposes may be excluded (2) right of way to the foot-path leading to Bettahalli may be admitted			This village is to give up about 101 acres out of Survey No 16 retaining for the pasture of the cattle (which consists of 218 cattle and 348 sheep) about 109 acres which is rather insufficient But there seems to be a mistake in calculation	

No. R. 4444-7—Ft 34-18-4, dated 18th September 1918

B—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Bevakal State Forest—*contd*

No	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claim	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision of the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of Final Appeal and Settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						and the area actually proposed for the reserve is only about 76 acres The portion of the village being hilly there is every certainty of its becoming well wooded if rigidly protected and so I would retain it in the reserve The two right of way to the foot-path to Bettahalli is admitted	
8	Kalachanna Gowda, Patel of Betta halli on behalf of the villagers	14th Nov 1912	Requests that the preliminary demarcation line running at the edge of cultivated lands may be shifted Some lands for cultivation to the north of Survey No 26 as also gomal lands up to the western boundary of the village may be excluded (2) Honnappa's katte may be excluded (3) Right of way to the Veerabhadra swami temple in Hunigunhalli and also to the foot-path leading to Hatna may be admitted		The Forest department has proposed to take 166 acres of kharab and 121 acres of gomal leaving 90 acres of kharab 231 acres of gomal for the village cattle which are 45 heads of horned cattle and 666 sheep I would in the interests of the village cattle exclude about 51 acres of gomal Survey No 20) As there is hardly any assessed waste land remaining in the village for being obtained for the ryots for cultivation provision has to be made for expansion of cultivation The demarcation line is running in such a manner considerations the boundaries of not less than 28 cultivated survey numbers To obviate this inconvenience and also to exclude some kharab for expansion of cultivation the line is changed as shown in the sketch	(2) Honnappa's katte will be demarcated out free from reservation and treated as an enclosure in the block Access to it will be along the demarcation line for cattle and men of Bettahalli and along the foot-path leading from Giddegowdanakoppal in the N E to village through Survey No 78 (3) Right of way to the cart-track passing through Survey No 32 of Bettahalli and to the foot path bordering from it to the Veerabhadraswami temple in Survey No 32 of Hunigunhalli will be admitted as also to that leading to Hatna through survey No 20a	
9	Siddegowda, resident of Bettahalli	Do	Begs for the exclusion of Survey Nos 40 and 41 of Bettahalli from the reserve as they are his own cultivation lands			Survey Nos 40 and 41 will be demarcated out free from reservation with exception of channels therein	
10	Bogi, resident of Bettahalli	Do	Do Sub Division No 1 in Survey No 32			These Sub-Division numbers are excluded by the above modification of the preliminary demarcation line	
11	Kunta, resident of Bettahalli	Do	Do Sub Division No 2 in Survey No 2				
12	Linggowda Patel of Beechanahalli	13th Nov 1912	Says that excluding adequate extent of lands for gomal and cultivation purposes, the remaining area may be included in the reserve			The preliminary demarcation line is changed so as to exclude about 50 acres of gomal lands proposed from the reserve This gives scope to expansion of cultivation also	
1	Siddaramaiya, Patel of Hatna (Dod Doddi)	14th Nov 1912	(1) Giddegowdanakoppal has no gomal and it should be given gomal to the west of it (2) Represents that the fields known as Hunigunhalli mala (Survey Nos 148 to 159) are enclosed in the forest boundary and it may be shifted further away, some lands adjoining them are fit for cultivation and they want them			(1) The preliminary demarcation line runs in a zig-zag way along the sides of numerous cultivated lands including within it only less than 17 acres of kharab and 57 acres of gomal leaving for the use of the village about 441 acres of gomal which may be considered sufficient But it was represented that Giddegowdanakoppal cannot make use of the gomal owing to more than one hall becoming unfordable for a few days on each occasion during the rainy season Besides, the gomal referred to being situated far away from the koppal it is necessary to provide some pasture lands, so I direct to change the lines as shown in the sketch	

No. R. 4444-7—Ft. 34-18-4, dated 18th September 1918.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed **Bevakal State Forest**—*contd*

No	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of Final Appeal and Settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(3) Survey No 46 which has been proposed for the reserve is the only gomal of their village and so it may be excluded (4) Honnappa's katte is the only source of water-supply and right of way to it *along the foot-paths* marked by him in the village map may be allowed. (5) The temple of Sri Kalleswaradevaru in Survey No. 78 may be treated as an enclosure with a camping ground as the pooja is performed every day Right of way along the flight of steps constructed by the villagers may be admitted			(2) By this alteration the block of cultivated lands known as Honnaghalli nala will be excluded as also some lands fit for cultivation (3) As sufficient gomal land is still left for the village I reject the patel's prayer to exclude some gomal lands. (4) The right of way to the foot-path leading to the katte is admitted (5) The temple is excluded by the modification of the preliminary demarcation line *Right of way to the cart-tracks* leading to Hanuganahalli, Jevanahalli and Mallenahalli, and *to the foot-path leading to* Bettahalli will be admitted.	
14	Basavegowda, Patel of Bevakal, on behalf of the raiyats	14th Nov. 1912	(1) Represents that the preliminary demarcation line should be shifted further away from the cultivated lands. (2) Honnappa's katte must be excluded	...	...	It is proposed to include from this village about 226 acres of kharab and 26 acres of gomal, leaving for the use of the raiyats 578 acres of kharab and 313 acres of gomal. The live-stock in the village consists of 382 cattle and 664 sheep. This is a very populous village containing no less than 700 souls and requires to be treated liberally. It is not possible to exclude Survey No. 237 which is a gomal as the preliminary demarcation line along the Mallenahalli common gadi, would bring the other boundary within too close a proximity, so some of the kharab lands (about 130 acres) are excluded from the reserve and accordingly the line is changed. (2) There is no necessity to exclude the Katte, the right of villagers to use the water is admitted with a way to it along the foot-path branching from the demarcation line. Foot-paths shown in the village map leading to Gerahalli from Bevakal and *Benkanahalli may be used as usual.*	
15	Linge gowda, Patel of Billenahalli, on behalf of the villagers.	14th Nov. 1912.	Requests that the preliminary demarcation line which abuts on cultivated lands in some places may be shifted further away. (2) The four kattes in Survey No. 46 shown in the village map as also the temple of Sri (3) Anjaneyaswami in Survey No. 121 may be demarcated out free from reservation. (4) The lands to the west of the said Temple are suited for cultivation and the same may be excluded. If the lands up to the above katte s are excluded we shall be able to use them for graz ing purposes also. (5) *Right of way to* the foot-paths leading to Bevakal and Benkahalli may be recognized	...	...	(1) Granted (2 & 3) The kattes and the temple will be formed into an enclosure Access to it will be along the foot-path leading to Bevakal for the raiyats and cattle of Billenahalli village and for those of Mallenahalli along the foot-path through Survey No. 121 (4) About 114 acres of land will remain for the use of the villagers which appears to be quite sufficient. But the raiyats represented during my perambulation that the lands to the west of the temple and of the south of the kattes in Survey No. 15 being suited for agricultural purposes may be excluded. There being no growth of any kind of trees there can be no objection to grant the prayer of the villagers. I accordingly direct to change the line as shown in sketch. By this arrangement about 176 acres of gomal will be excluded from the reserve. (5) Right of way to the foot-path leading to *Benkanahalli* and shown in the village map will be admitted as usual	

No. R. 4444-7—Ft. 34-18-4, dated 18th September 1918.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Bevakal State Forest.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of Final Appeal and Settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Basave gowda, Patel of Gerahalli on behalf of the villagers.	14th Nov. 1912.	(1) Lays that the preliminary demarcation line may be shifted further away so as to exclude the lands darkhasted for by the raiyats. (2) The cattle of Mallenahalli are taken to the kattes in Survey No 46 of Billenahalli for water through Survey No. 20 of Gerahalli. This right may be respected. (3) Right of way to the foot-path leading to Bevakal and Benkanahalli may be admitted.	.....	.....	(1) Already the entire area of assessed lands have been brought under plough by the raiyats of the adjoining village of Mallenahalli as this is a Bechataik village. It is in evidence that 20 acres of land out of those proposed from this village for the reserve have been applied for, for cultivation by the raiyats. I would exclude this from the reserve as also about 35 acres adjoining occupied survey numbers. (2) Right of way for Mallenahalli raiyats to the kattes in Billenahalli and on to the village will be exercised along the foot-path passing through Survey No 20 of Gerahalli. (3) Right to use water of Halagodu katte for the cattle of Mallenahalli will also be admitted along the foot-path leading to Bevakal. Right of way to the foot-path leading to Benkanahalli will also be recognized.	
17	Basavegowda, Patel of Mallenahalli on behalf of the villagers.	Do.	Prays that an extent of about 50 acres out of the proposed extent may be excluded for being given out to raiyats on darkhasts as also some gomal. (2) The katte in Survey No. 20 of Gerahalli known as Halagodukatte is resorted to by his village cattle for water and the same may be excluded and a right of way given along the foot-path leading to Bevakal. (3) Right of way to the cart-track leading to Hatna and shown in the village map may be admitted.	.....	.....	(1) The villagers represent that about 50 acres of the proposed area may be excluded for being taken up for cultivation purposes and I grant this prayer as there is no assessed waste land available for being taken up on darkhast and accordingly direct to shift the line as shown in the sketch. (2) Right to use the water of the Halagodu katte in Survey No. 20 of Gerahalli will be admitted. Access to it will be along the foot-path leading to Bevakal. (3) Right of way to the cart-track leading to Hatna and shown in the village map will be admitted.	
18	Javaregowda, Patel of Javanahalli on behalf of the raiyats.	Do.	(1) Begs that the preliminary demarcation line which touches some of the cultivated lands may be shifted further away. (2) More lands may be excluded from Survey Nos. 24 and 25 for grazing and for extension of cultivation. (3) Survey Nos. 59, 61, 62 and 64 are in the occupancy of Mayigowda. These and other small Nos. *viz.*, 60, 63, 69 and 70 may be excluded. (4) Papegowdana katte in Survey No. 25 may be demarcated free from reservation as the cattle go there for water. (5) Right to take the cattle for water to the Katte in Survey No. 40 known as Bundappa's katte.	.....	.....	(1) The demarcation line touches some of the cultivated lands. It has necessarily to be shifted to a distance. As the portion of Survey No. 24 adjoining them contains no trees whatsoever and as would yield more revenue to Government if they are given out for cultivation. I would exclude survey No. 24 altogether. (2) It is proposed to include 685 acres of kharab and 115 acres of gomal, leaving for the use of the villagers 5 acres of the former and 383 acres of the latter. There are 122 heads of cattle and 314 sheep. The area left for the village is quite sufficient for communal purposes.	

No. R. 4444-7—Ft. 34-18-4, dated 18th September 1918.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Bevakal State Forest—*concld.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of Final Appeal and Settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			May be admitted as also the right of way to it.	.....	.....	As the lands in Survey No. 58 where a koppal or hamlet was located formerly are fit for cultivation and are likely to be taken up by the raiyats on darkhasts there being very little of assessed waste remaining in the village, I would exclude about 110 acres as also the assessed waste Survey Nos. 60 and 63. (2) The occupied Survey Nos. 59, 61, 62 and 64 being no good from a forest point of view, I see no reason for their acquisition and so order that be excluded from the reserve. (4) Right of the villagers to use the water of Papegowdanakatte in Survey No. 25 for their cattle will be admitted. Access to it being along a foot-path leading from Survey No. 59 for Javanahalli raiyats and along a foot-path in Survey No. 58 for the cattle of the raiyats of the Chikagangavadi. (5) Right of Javanahalli raiyats to take their cattle for water to Bandappaskatte in Survey No. 40 of Hatna will be admitted. Access to it will be along the cart-track leading to Hatna. Right of way to the cart-tracks leading to Hatna and to Honaganahalli and shown in the village map will also be admitted.	...
19	Dyave Gowda, Patel of Chikagangavadi on behalf of the raiyats.	14th Nov. 1912.	Requests that more lands may be excluded from the reserve for grazing and cultivation purposes. (2) Right to use the water of Yalakkikatte for the cattle of his village and a right of way to it may be admitted.	.....	.....	(1) It is proposed to take from this village 61 acres of gomal leaving 116 acres for the pasturage of 172 cattle and 564 sheep. This extent is inadequate for the said purpose. Further there being no lands remaining ready for being taken up on darkhasts by the raiyats, as all the assessed waste survey numbers are already brought under the plough, some lands have to be excluded for extension of cultivation. In these circumstances I direct to alter the line as shown in the sketch and thereby exclude 44 acres of gomal from the reserve. (2) The right of way to Papegowdana katte is granted (*vide* 4th decision claim number 18.)	...
20	Singri Gowda, Patel of Marlakere.	Do.	Says that the lands proposed for the reserve from his village may be excluded. (2) The cattle are taken to Lakkikatte for water and the same may be excluded. (3) Right of way to the foot-path leading to Hatna may be admitted.	.....	.....	It is proposed to include for the forest 197 acres of gomal out of 328 acres, the area remaining, *viz.*, 141 acres may be considered as sufficient for the pasture of 104 cattle and 384 sheep. There being no assessed survey numbers remaining unoccupied, darkhasts for about 36 acres in Survey No. 42 gomal were made by the villagers but they were rejected on the ground that the lands referred to therein had been proposed to be included in the reserve. As I am satisfied that the raiyats have a real grievance in the matter and moreover the lands adjoining occupied survey numbers are devoid of vegetation, it is more advantageous to have them given out for cultivation purposes I accordingly direct to change the line as shown in the sketch by this modification about 77 acres will be excluded from the reserve for the benefit of Marlakere. (2) As the Lakkikatte one falls outside the block no orders are necessary on this claim. (3) Right of way to the two foot-paths (one leading to the tank Survey No. 83 of Honaganahalli for the cattle of Marlakere and the other leading to Hunaganahalli shown in the village map will be admitted as usual. B. BASAVARADHYA, Forest Settlement Officer.	...

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Bevakal Block proposed State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
Mandya ...	Dudda ...	Marahakere ...	561	28	221	20	...	...	2	21	323	18	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Chikkagangavadi.	433	5	239	10	...	...	2 *	16	177	10	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Javanahalli ...	1,495	21	281	14	17	33	689	13	418	38	...	...	...	.....	69	1	31	2 8 0
			...	...	...	...	...	...	55	6	...	...	...	..	...	.....	70	3	11	2 0 0
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	8	2	1 8 0
Do ...	Do ...	Mallenahalli ...	671	0	312	26	0	9	71 *	8	251	39	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	34	38	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Gerahalli ...	516	19	112	6	14	36	2	3	401	36	..	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ..	Do	Billenahalli ...	1,543	21	640	24	22	34	3 *	16	773	20	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	103	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Hatna ...	1,698	14	701	24	...	...	451 *	11	518	19	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

* Min. kharab.

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Bevakal Block proposed State Forest.—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation to be calculated at rupees 9 per animal
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.		
Mandya	Dudda	Maralakere ...	..	...	...	42	111	28	111	28	19	0	16	20	0	32	0	36	..	...
			..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	21	0	17	42	216	8	216	25	101	Cattle,
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	23	1	28	...	...	...	1	28	350	sheep & goats.
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	111	28	111	28	...	2	21	...	216	30	219	11	463	..
Do	Do	Chikkagangavadi ...	...	..	..	49	38	0	38	0	9	0	26	49	139	10	139	36	...	...
			...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	10	0	32	...	...	.	0	32	172	Cattle,
			...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	38	...	.	..	0	26	563	sheep & goats.
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	38	0	38	0	...	2	16	...	139	10	141	26	735	...
Do	Do	Javanahalli ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	31	10	3	5	24	118	36	452	3	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	17	0	23	..	..	...	0	23	..	...
			25	436	9	..	...	...	426	9	25	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	Cattle,
			58	178	20	...	..	..	178	20	58	70	36		...	..	70	36	810	sheep & goats.
		Total ...	...	614	29	...	...	..	622	31	...	74	24	...	448	38	523	22	432	...
Do	Do	Mallenahalli ..	...	...	...	9	81	0	81	0	24	3	31	9	167	39	171	30	...	...
			..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	40	1	38	..	..	...	1	38	...	...
			..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	48	1	35	..	..	...	1	35	...	...
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	61	0	20	...	...	...	0	20	296	Cattle,
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	73	63	4	..	...	...	63	4	539	sheep & goats.
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	84	0	84	0	...	71	8	..	167	39	239	7	835	..
Do	Do	Gerahalli ...	...	...	..	20	188	0	188	0	22	2	3	20	213	36	215	39	..	Becharak.
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	188	0	188	0	...	2	3	...	213	36	215	39	...	...
Do	Do	Billenahalli ...	...	...	..	46	62	36	62	36	27	1	16	46	296	28	298	4	...	..
			...	...	...	121	96	12	96	12	29	1	28	121	317	24	319	12	268	Cattle,
			...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	93	0	12	...	...	..	0	12	501	sheep & goats.
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	159	8	159	8	...	3	16	...	614	12	617	28	769	...
Do	Do	Hatna ...	..	...	...	40	37	28	37	28	2	0	9	40	480	31	481	0	...	..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	...
			78	123	20	...	...	...	123	20	78	179	33	..	...	...	179	33	...	...
			...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	101	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	..	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	122	1	8	..	...	...	1	8	229	Cattle,
			167	116	20	...	.	...	116	20	165	27	38	...	.	..	27	38	234	sheep & goats.
		Total ...	...	240	0	..	37	28	277	28	...	211	11	...	480	31	692	2	463	...

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Bevakal Block proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Mandya	Dudda	Bommanahalli ...	870	13	422	1	24	15	1	25	296	3	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	..	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	126	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do	Do	Honnenahalli ...	430	25	195	28	...	...	3	16	218	11	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do	Do	Bettaballi ...	1,852	4	871	34	3	7	508	10	387	8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	81	25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do	Do	Buchanahalli ...	918	14	964	21	10	28	59	21	486	20	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...	47	4	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do	Do	Bevakal ...	2,691	1	1,439	25	22	36	731	27	339	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous kharab		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	157	31	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

...—Statement of lands taken up for the Bevakal B lock proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 6)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g	S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.		Rs. a. p.
Mandya ...	Dudda ...	Bommanahalli ...	...	...	...	11	54	24	54	24	68	0	15	11	241	19	241	34	240	Cattle, sheep and goats.
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	70	1	10	...	...	...	1	10	575	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	54	24	54	24	...	1	25	...	241	19	243	4	815	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Honnenahalli ...	...	...	...	16	76	...	76	...	1	0	32	16	142	11	143	3	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0	10	..	...	..	0	10	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	28	0	17	...	..	...	0	17	218	Cattle,
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29	0	34	...	...	.	0	34	349	sheep and goats.
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	...	3	16	...	142	11	145	27	567	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Bettahalli ...	32	319	38	205	70	...	389	38	32	158	7	205	317	8	475	15	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	0	11	...	...	...	0	11	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	0	4	...	...	...	0	4	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	103	0	27	...	...	...	0	27	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	0	12	...	...	...	0	12	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	119	2	6	...	...	...	2	6	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	3	37	...	...	...	3	37	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	19	0	...	..	...	19	0	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	2	5	...	...	...	2	5	314	Cattle,
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	1	23	...	...	...	1	23	869	sheep and goats.
		Total ...	...	319	38	...	70	...	389	38	...	188	12	..	317	8	505	20	1183	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Bechanahalli ...	...	...	...	26	65	30	65	30	16	8	28	26	180	14	189	2	..	.....
			...	...	...	27	90	0	90	0	42	2	14	27	100	16	102	30	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	15	..	...	...	3	15	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	56	9	12	...	..	...	9	12	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	35	16	...	...	...	34	16	136	Cattle,
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	0	16	...	..	...	0	16	196	sheep and goats.
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	155	30	155	30	...	59	21	...	280	30	340	11	332	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Bevakal ...	...	...	...	337	26	10	26	10	6	0	4	337	312	32	312	36	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	10	...	...	...	0	10	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	26	0	8	...	...	..	0	8	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	0	31	...	...	...	0	31	.	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	86	3	13	...	..	...	3	13	..	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	92	0	6	..	...	..	0	6	..	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Bevakal Block proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S.No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S.No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Mandya ...	Dudda ...	Bevakal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
Do ...	Basaral ...	Hatna ...	1,201	5	529	5	7	24	5	22	620	11	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
									Mis.Kharab											
			...	...	...	...	...	...	38	23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Hunaganahalli ...	1,634	16	449	0	...	...	700	2	431	17	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
									Mis.Kharab											
			...	...	...	...	...	...	43	37	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Harkadahalli ...	769	34	277	27	...	...	5	20	445	13	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
									Mis.Kharab											
			...	...	...	...	...	...	41	14	...	..	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Bevakal Block proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 6)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	A.	g.		Assessment Rs. a. p.
Mandya ...	Dudda	Bevakal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	4	16	...	...	...	4	16	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	0	17	...	...	...	0	17	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	8	4	...	...	...	8	4	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	28	32	...	...	...	28	32	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	0	8	...	...	...	0	8	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	1	31	...	...	...	1	31	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	428	10	...	...	...	428	10	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	0	7	...	...	...	0	7	..	.....
			255	91	0	...	...	...	91	0	255	163	8	...	...	...	163	8	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	0	15	...	...	...	0	15	482	Cattle, sheep and goats
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	0	7	...	...	...	0	7	808	
		Total ...	...	91	0	...	26	10	117	10	...	640	27	...	312	32	953	19	1,290	.....
Do ...	Basaral	Hatna	...	...	...	83	100	16	100	16	5	2	10	83	169	28	171	38	..	.....
			...	...	...	127	133	0	133	0	7	0	75	127	217	7	217	22	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	8	0	27	...	...	...	0	27	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	0	...	...	...	1	0	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0	27	...	...	...	0	27	180	Cattle, sheep and goats
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	0	23	...	...	...	0	23	571	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	232	16	233	16	...	5	22	...	336	35	392	17	751	.. ...
Do ...	Do	Hunagenahalli ...	...	...	..	52	133	20	133	20	7	1	19	52	297	37	299	16	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	22	...	...	...	0	22	...	.. ..
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17	0	32	...	...	...	0	32	...	.....
			32	231	32	...	...	...	231	32	32	83	14	...	...	...	83	14	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	15	...	...	...	0	15	..	.....
			71	179	10	...	...	...	179	10	71	198	38	...	...	...	198	38	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	81	3	13	...	...	..	3	13	189	Cattle, sheep and goats
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	99	0	7	...	...	...	0	7	938	
		Total ..	...	411	2	...	133	20	544	22	...	289	0	...	297	37	586	37	1,127	.....
Do ...	Do	Harkadahalli ...	...	...	...	59	122	32	122	32	7	2	23	59	322	21	325	4	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	30	...	...	...	2	30	115	Cattle, sheep and goats
			...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	7	...	...	...	0	7	413	
		Total ..	...	..	..	...	122	32	122	32	...	5	20	...	322	21	328	1	528	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Bevakal Block proposed State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken								Remarks
													Occupied				Assessed waste				
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment	
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10				
		ABSTRACT.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	
Mandya Taluk	Dudda	Maralakere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Chikkagangavadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Javanahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Mallenahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4 8 0	
		Gerahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Billenahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Hatna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Bommanahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Honnenahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Bettahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Beechanahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Bevakal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Basaral	Hatna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Hunaganahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Harakadahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ..	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	..	.	.	.	..	.	..	...	8	2	4 8 0	

Taluk	Hob	Village	Details of area taken						Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal						Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands, acquired (column 9)	Remarks
			Kharab		Gomal		Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal		Gomal plus assignments from kharab		Total				
			11		12		13		14		15		16		17	18	
		ABSTRACT.	S. No.	Area A. g.	S. No.	Area A g.	A.	g.	S No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g	A.	g.		Rs. a. p	
Mandya Taluk	Dudda	Maralakere	...	... ..	..	111 28	111	28	..	2	21	.	216	30	219	11	403	.....	
		Chikkagangavadi	...	... ..	..	38 0	38	0	..	2	16	..	139	10	141	26	736	.....	
		Javanahalli	...	614 29	.	.	622	...	..	71	21	.	148	38	523	22	432	.....	
		Mallenahalli	...	.. ...	..	84 0	84	0	..	71	8	.	167	39	239	7	835	.....	
		Gerahalli	..	... ...	.	188 0	188	0	..	3	3	.	213	36	215	39	Bechara k		
		Billenahalli	...	... .	.	159 8	159	8	..	3	16	..	614	12	617	26	769	.....	
		Hatna	...	240 0	..	37 28	277	28	..	211	11	.	180	31	692	2	163	.....	
		Bommanahalli	...	. .	.	54 24	54	24	..	1	25	...	211	19	213	4	815	.....	
		Honnenahalli	...	... ...	...	76 0	76	0	..	3	16	.	142	11	115	27	567	.....	
		Bettahalli	...	319 38	...	70 0	389	38	...	188	12	...	317	8	505	20	1,183	.....	
		Beechanahalli	...	... ...	..	155 30	155	30	..	59	21	..	280	30	340	11	332	.....	
		Bevkal	...	91 0	..	26 10	117	10	...	610	27	..	312	32	573	19	1,290	.....	
	Basaral	Hatna	...	... ..	.	233 16	233	16	..	5	22	.	386	35	392	17	751	.....	
		Hunaganahalli	..	411 2	..	133 20	544	22		289	0		297	37	586	37	1,127	.....	
		Harakadahalli	...	.. ...	..	122 32	122	32		5	20		322	21	328	1	528	.....	
		Total ...	..	1,676 29	...	1,490 36	3,175 or 4·96 Sq miles.	27	...	1,361	2	.	1,583	29	6,141	31	10 200	.....	

B. BASAVARADHYA,
Forest Settlement Officer.

Proposals regarding Plague Preventive and Suppressive Measures.

No. 4310-29—Ml. 99-18-1, dated 17th September 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 4310-29—Ml. 99-18-1, dated 17th September 1918.

Government are pleased to direct that, in future, *all proposals* from Municipal Councils and Local Boards regarding plague preventive and suppressive measures and the establishments to be employed in connection therewith should be submitted through the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Presidents of District Boards.
The President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C.R.

CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL

END

END

END